

World record confirmed  
Donkova's

## Gorbachov to extend test moratorium

Moscow (AP) — Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Kremlin leader, said yesterday he was extending until January 1 the unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing that he began more than a year ago.

Speaking on national television and radio, Mr Gorbachov challenged President Reagan to sign a treaty banning all nuclear testing this year at a US-Soviet summit.

"That event would undoubtedly be the main real outcome of the meeting, a considerable step on the way toward ending the arms race," Mr Gorbachov said.

The Soviet Union began its testing moratorium on August 6, 1985, and extended it twice. It was to have expired this August 6, the 41st anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima.

But Mr Gorbachov said the ruling Politburo had come to the decision to prolong the testing ban with difficulty and made it despite the "tone of alarm" it found in letters from Soviet citizens who were worried the moratorium was hurting national security.

"And so comrades, weighing all pros and cons, guided by a responsibility for the fate of the world, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government took a decision to prolong the unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing until January 1, 1987," Mr Gorbachov said.

He called the decision "as much political as military. In taking this step, we believe that people in all countries of the world, political circles and the international public will correctly evaluate the long silence on the Soviet nuclear test ranges."

He said he was appealing to "the reason and self-respect of Americans not to miss once again this historic chance on the road to stopping the arms race."

Mr Gorbachov and other Soviet leaders were seen in a television broadcast yesterday.



Mr Gorbachov speaking on Soviet television yesterday.

Soviet officials have made the moratorium a central issue in pronouncements on arms control, hinting that an agreement to curtail testing could help the two sides reach an agreement on a date for the next US-Soviet summit.

Mr Gorbachov and Mr Reagan agreed in Geneva last November that they would meet again this year in the United States, but the Soviets have delayed setting a date for the second summit. They have

said they want assurances first that it will lead to concrete progress in arms control.

Mr Gorbachov's speech followed a special two-day meeting near Moscow between top-level Soviet and US arms control negotiators.

It came about a month before Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, and Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, were to meet in Washington to discuss a summit agenda.

Mr Gorbachov's speech was noncommittal on the question of a summit. The English-language version provided by Tass said only that the "Soviet Union is confident that agreements on ending nuclear testing can be reached quickly and signed already this year."

Mr Gorbachov and Mr Reagan have exchanged letters on arms control, but the Soviet leader made no comment on the most recent message from Mr Reagan, which he received in late July.

In a speech on July 28, Mr Gorbachov said Mr Reagan's stand on space weapons would determine in large measure his next step.

WASHINGTON: The US yesterday reiterated that an American nuclear testing moratorium "is not in our security interests nor that of our friends and allies" (Molins Ali writes).

The State Department spokesman said this at his daily press briefing about an hour before the Moscow speech of Mr Gorbachov.

## Links with estate agent ruled out



Miss Lambert who turned up yesterday, and Mr Hanson, who police wish to interview

## Missing secretary is found unharmed

By Stewart Tandler  
Crime Reporter

Miss Sarah Lambert, the London secretary who was feared to have been a second victim of the man responsible for the disappearance of Miss Susanah Lamplugh, was found yesterday tired, confused but unharmed on a Hampshire railway station.

Last night London police travelled to Basingstoke police station to collect and talk to Miss Lambert, aged 26, who vanished on Friday after setting out to meet a man calling himself J Simmons.

She had been hired to work for his company and believed she was on her way to a working weekend at a Buckinghamshire hotel but the couple never arrived.

Police said last night that they had ruled out any link between the disappearance of the girl last weekend and the case of Miss Lamplugh.

Yesterday, on the second day of a nationwide hunt for Miss Lambert, London officers were about to issue details of Joseph Michael Hanson, aged 41, who they wanted to interview about her disappearance when the news came that she had been found.

Scotland Yard said last night: "We are still anxious to trace Mr Hanson who from inquiries may be the man with whom Miss Lambert was seen." Police have appealed to hotel owners in the south of England to come forward if they have any information.

The search ended shortly after 3pm yesterday when Miss Lambert telephoned the garage near Devizes where her mother works. She told the employee who answered the telephone where she was and rang off.

The man recognized the voice and alerted Wiltshire police who contacted their colleagues in Basingstoke. They found Miss Lambert.

The search for her had been intense because the description of "J Simmons" matched in some measure the description issued several weeks ago for a "Mr Kipper" who is thought to have abducted Miss Lamplugh, a west London estate agent, after making an appointment to see a Fulham house.

Yesterday police said that Miss Lambert's cash card had been used twice over the past few days.

## Pretoria names 8,501 detainees

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The South African Government yesterday told Parliament in Cape Town that 8,501 people were detained under the state of emergency.

It is the first official tally of detainees.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, tabled a 171-page document with the detainees' names but no other information. It is presumed they are all still in detention, and that the list does not include people held for a while and released.

Parliament resumed its 1986 session yesterday after a two-month adjournment. In law, the minister was required to report to Parliament within 14 days of the state of emergency being declared on June 12, but the previous sitting ended before that period had expired.

In a separate development, the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs published draft legislation yesterday, entitled the Mines and Works Amendment Bill, that would make it possible for blacks to become fully fledged miners for the first time.

Blacks are prohibited from obtaining a "blasting certificate", the basic qualification for the top category of job in the mines. The Bill would open this category to "competent" people of all races.

Sources in the Chamber of Mines, the employers' organization, and the black National Union of Mineworkers said yesterday they were concerned about small print in the draft Bill, which might give

the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs powers to regulate black advancement by other means.

Meanwhile, a full bench of the Natal provincial division of the Supreme Court resumed its hearing of an urgent application to have the severe restraints imposed on the news media under the state of emergency declared unlawful.

The plaintiffs are four English-language newspaper groups — Argus, South African Associated Newspapers, Natal Newspapers and the Natal Witness — and the defendants are President Botha, Mr Le

Grange and the Commissioner of Police.

The case raises the same point of law as two conflicting rulings by Natal courts last week on the emergency regulations permitting summary arrest and detention.

The issue is whether the various regulations enforced since June 12 go beyond the authority President Botha was granted by Parliament under the Public Safety Act of 1953.

NZ sanctions, page 5

## Woman with rabies is put on ventilator

By Jill Sherman

Doctors confirmed yesterday that a British woman is seriously ill with rabies in the Queen Alexandra Hospital in Portsmouth.

The hospital said last night that the woman, aged 45, an expatriate holidaying with her sister in Portsmouth, was on a ventilator machine. She is understood to have been bitten by a dog about six weeks ago in Lusaka, Zambia, where she lives.

It is the first reported case of rabies in Britain since 1981, and in the past 10 years there have been only eight other cases, all fatal. In each case the disease was contracted abroad, usually from dog bites. No one has caught the

disease in this country since 1902.

Doctors at the hospital say that the patient has displayed classic symptoms of rabies, including hydrophobia — a fear of water — breathing difficulties and episodes of terror.

Hospital staff would normally wear protective clothing and eye protection, according to Dr Sylvia Gardner at the Central Public Health Laboratory in Colindale, north London.

A health authority spokesman said that the hospital was in close touch with all the patient's contacts.

Precautions, page 2

## Campus cash is linked to reforms

By Lucy Hodges  
Education Correspondent

Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, has made it plain to the universities that he is more likely to obtain extra funding if they agree to a package of reforms which show that they are putting their house in order.

He is hoping to agree an "action plan" with the vice-chancellors and the University Grants Committee (UGC) during September.

Discussions have already begun between his officials and the universities about a package of agreed reforms in four areas, in advance of the battle over public spending.

The universities will be expected to show evidence of reform in academic standards and appraising the performance of lecturers; financial management and monitoring; the preparation of performance indicators by which universities may be judged; and the rationalization of departments which are too small or weak.

Student monitoring 4

Changes are in hand in all these areas as a result of pressure from Sir Keith Joseph, the former Secretary of State, and Sir Peter Swinerton-Dyer, chairman of the UGC.

In a confidential note the Department of Education and Science has spelled out that it wants university vice-chancellors to look at what students think of their courses as a means of monitoring standards.

In the week that Sir Keith left office he managed to secure agreement from Cabinet for extra spending on the universities.

Figures were not issued but it is understood that agreement in principle was given for university funding to be maintained at roughly its present level. That should prevent possibly as many as six universities being closed by 1990.

At the time that commitment to find more cash was thought likely to mean there would be an extra £180 million for the system between 1987 and 1990.

That is the amount which the UGC says it needs to keep funding at present levels and to prevent the closure of a number of universities.

## Stalker faces police action

By Peter Davenport

A confidential report into Mr John Stalker, the suspended Deputy Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, is believed to recommend disciplinary action on up to 11 counts.

It was understood last night that, at the end of his nine-week investigation Mr Colin Sampson, Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, reached the conclusion that there was sufficient evidence for disciplinary action against Mr Stalker on 11 separate counts.

Those involve the alleged misuse of police vehicles on five occasions, associating with known criminals and five instances, during his long friendship with the Manchester businessman Mr Kevin Taylor, including a holiday they shared aboard Mr Taylor's luxury yacht off America in 1981 and four social functions they subsequently attended together.

Throughout the investigation Mr Stalker, aged 47, has insisted that he has given full and satisfactory explanations of all the incidents on which he has been questioned and that he saw no reason why he should not be returned to work.

The decision, however, rests with the 44 members of the Greater Manchester Police Authority. They must decide whether to allow Mr Stalker back to his desk or to formulate formal charges against him.

Tomorrow the Labour-controlled Greater Manchester Police Authority will receive summaries of the report before deciding Mr Stalker's immediate fate at a special meeting on Friday, chaired by Councillor David Moffat.

If the matter does go to tribunal then Mr Stalker has the ultimate right of appeal against any decision it may make to the Home Secretary.

Last night Mr Stalker said that if the report were accurate about Mr Sampson's recommendations then he was both "disappointed and very surprised."

He added: "I emphatically deny that I have done anything wrong or that I have knowingly mixed with known criminals. I also deny, as has been suggested, that I had previously been warned about my behaviour."

Mr Stalker said he was anxious to be allowed a personal hearing with members of the police authority before they reach any decision.

## £120m brewery deal

Scotch & Newcastle Breweries, the Edinburgh-based brewing and hotel group, yesterday agreed a £120 million takeover offer for Home Brewery, Nottingham.

Home made low profits in recent years, but it has strong assets, including 470 tied pubs, clubs and off-licences.

Details, page 15

## Tomorrow

### Stalin's legacy



Harvest of sorrow: how Stalin's genocide has affected decisions of the Soviet leadership to this day

### The third degree

Graduates in industry: how the head-hunters assess the high-flyers

### Portfolio

● There is £12,000 to be won today in The Times Portfolio Gold competition, treble the usual amount as there has been no winner for the past two days.  
● Portfolio list, page 19; rules and how to play, information service, page 14.

There will soon be more people inside prison than outside.

### Colonel killed

A Spanish Army colonel was killed in the Basque town of Villareal when gunmen shot him in a restaurant.

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## Protesters win nuclear round one

By Staff Reporters

Protesters yesterday claimed victory in the first round of their battle against exploratory work at three of the four sites earmarked by the Government as potential underground nuclear dumps.

Local men, women and children massed at each of the sites where work was due to start yesterday — South Killingholme, near Grimsby; Fulbeck Airfield, in Lincolnshire; and Elstow, near Bedford — to block access to the test areas.

At each of the sites, soil engineers and contractors' vehicles turned back when confronted by the protesters.

The demonstrations were peaceful and police made no attempt to intervene.

Nirex, the Government's nuclear waste agency, has drawn up a test programme for four sites in England with the aim of establishing their suitability as locations for an underground dump needed to accommodate low-level waste from the country's nuclear energy industry.

Residents fear, however, that there could be long-term risks to both humans and agriculture from such a site. Similar protests to yesterday's have been promised at the fourth test area at Bradwell.

Continued on page 14, col 8

## Freighter's position questioned

From Frank Johnson  
Bonn

The West German sea captain accused of abandoning more than 150 Tamil refugees off the Canadian coast is believed now to be falsifying his ship's position so as to give the impression that he was never anywhere near Canada.

In a radio-telephone interview at the weekend, Herr Wolfgang Bindel told the West German radio station Norddeutscher Rundfunk that he was in the area of Casablanca. Checks carried out by the German telegraphic authorities, however, suggest that at the time of the conversation he was off the Azores.

If he were near Casablanca it would have been consistent with his claim, which he made to the radio station, that he never crossed the Atlantic and that, on leaving Germany, he had been bound for Dakar.

To reach Dakar, on the westernmost tip of Africa, he would have had to sail near Casablanca. It is considered here not to be impossible that he might, for some reason, also pass near the Azores on such a voyage. But his presence in that area is thought more likely to mean that he was returning from a voyage across the Atlantic.

Herr Bindel told the radio station that he never had any Tamils on board his vessel, a coastal freighter, The Auriga.

He has not denied, however, that he had been on board.

Continued on page 14, col 1

## Fall in shop spending

Spending in the shops in July declined from the June record, but the trend remains strongly upwards. Sales volume dipped by 1.2 per cent after a 3.6 per cent June surge.

The Government's finances were in better shape last month than City analysts had expected. The Government repaid £226 million of its borrowing. Details page 15

## Praise for brave victims of 'savage mountain'

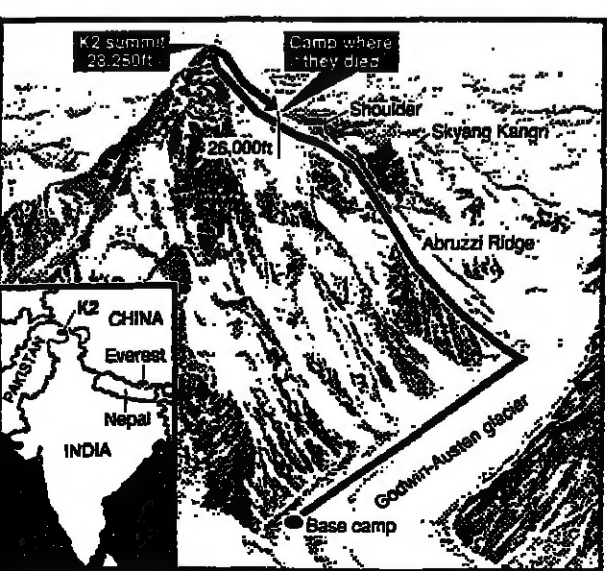
By Michael McCarthy

The deaths of two of Britain's best climbers on K2 proved once again that it is the hardest mountain to conquer, the leading British Himalayan expert, Doug Scott, said yesterday.

Mr Scott, who has made three unsuccessful attempts on K2 and will try for a fourth time next year, was a close friend of Alan Rouse and Julie Tullis, who a fortnight ago became the first Britons on the 28,250ft peak, the world's second highest.

As more reports filtered out of what happened to the eight climbers, which included Britons, Austrians and Poles, of whom six died, Mr Scott described the "savage mountain".

"It is the mountaineers' mountain. It is far more difficult to climb than Everest. Two hundred people have been to the summit of Everest but only a handful have



reached the summit of K2. They really did fantastically well to get to the top. —Unlike Everest, K2 is very steep on all sides, almost conical; it looks like a mountain ought to look. And while

the base of Everest is only two days' trek from the nearest village, the base of K2 is five days' hard walking, so your lines of communication are very stretched and you're out on a limb before you start."

Worst of all on K2 is the weather, said Mr Scott, who has climbed Everest. "That was what cost them their lives. The storm came at just the wrong time. They had just finished that exhausting climb and should have been getting down as fast as they could, but they were trapped. There is two-thirds less oxygen at those altitudes, so not only are you drawing on your reserves, you haven't got the fuel to generate heat. You just can't keep warm, you deteriorate very rapidly."

Mr Scott said it was noticeable that one of the two survivors, Kurt Diemberger, was a big man. "He has a lot of flesh with a lot of reserves in him. Alan and Julie were both basically rock climbers with the build of gymnasts, very fit, but without the reserves perhaps."

Diemberger, Mrs Tullis' long-time climbing companion, and another Austrian, Willy Pauer, arrived in Islamabad yesterday after spending the weekend in Skardu recovering from severe frostbite and exhaustion. They gave a detailed account to diplomats, saying that the storm that trapped them for five days began on August 5 at 26,000 feet brought heavy snow, winds up to 90mph and temperatures of minus 30 degrees Celsius.

Mrs Tullis died peacefully in her sleep, in her tent on August 7. When the weather cleared six climbers moved down but Alan Rouse was too exhausted. On the descent two Austrians, Alfred Imtizer and Hannes Wieser, fell to their deaths. The same fate overtook the Poles, Wojciech Wrocz and Dobrosława Miódowicz.

● The British premiere of the play K2 by Patrick Meyers about two mountaineers trapped on the peak is to open at the "fringe" tent studio at Chichester Theatre next Wednesday.

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# Belfast aircraft firm calls in RUC after threats to Catholics

By Richard Ford

Detectives are investigating "loyalist" threats to Roman Catholics employed by Short Brothers, the state-owned aircraft manufacturer, which is already under pressure to make its 7,000 workforce more representative of the community.

Shorts, the largest manufacturing employer in Northern Ireland, was given a warning yesterday that its very future as a company would be at risk unless it dealt rigorously with attempted intimidation of its few Roman Catholic workers.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary is trying to find out who was responsible for ripping up the time cards of seven Roman Catholics and erecting three posters claiming the employees were Provisional IRA and republican supporters.

In a statement last night the company, in which Roman Catholics number between 14 and 17 per cent, said that 24 clock cards, including seven belonging to Roman Catholics, had disappeared and three posters had been erected by the Short's People's Loyalist Council.

"The company views this as a very sinister development with overtones of sectarian intimidation, which is a criminal offence." The statement said that the illegal posters had been removed and the RUC asked to assist the company in

finding the people responsible, who, if found guilty, would be dismissed.

The statement added: "The company deplores this recent attempt to introduce sectarianism in the workplace, with its inevitable threats to the jobs of everyone."

Mr Bob Cooper, chairman of the Fair Employment Agency which has monitored Short's employment practices, said that the future of the company, based in strongly loyalist east Belfast, depended on its success in attracting and holding Roman Catholic applicants.

"Management is responsible for creating an atmosphere at work in which both sections of the community can feel safe, free and easy and able to work in security."

Mr Cooper said that he thought one of the effects of the intimidation attempt would be to make potential employees and their families apprehensive about going to Short's, although he thought those Catholics already working there would recognize that the vast majority did not support this type of action.

The company has agreed with the agency an Affirmative Action Programme to try to attract more Catholics.

The attempt to intimidate Roman Catholic workers at Short's occurs at a time of

heightened tension, when paramilitaries on both sides of the sectarian divide are issuing threats against workers.

During the weekend the bungalow, at Market Hill, Co. Armagh, belonging to Mr Seamus Mallon, deputy leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, was severely damaged by what he believes was a sectarian attack.

The actions of the Short's People's Loyalist Council have caused concern among management and the Government for the company relies heavily on orders from the United States, with 70 per cent of its production being exported across the Atlantic.

It is known that officials in the US have been critical at the rate of progress towards equality of opportunity and the company is winning orders in the face of strong lobbying against it by Irish-American groups in America, who are critical of its employment practices.

The Short's People's Loyalist Council said yesterday that it had taken the cards only of workers who were known republicans and that innocent Roman Catholics were not at risk in the company. It said that those whose cards had been taken had themselves been involved in intimidation of loyalist workers in Short's and at their previous places of employment.

# MPs want facts on Gurkhas' discharge

MPs are demanding a full explanation of how 111 Gurkhas came to be discharged from the Army after refusing to co-operate in an inquiry into a brawl in which two officers were injured in Hawaii.

Mr Neil Thorne, Conservative MP for Ilford South, and a member of the defence committee, said yesterday: "MPs cannot understand how all this had happened."

Mr Thorne, chairman of the British Nepalese parliamentary committee, is concerned that the Gurkhas' dismissal could damage relations between Nepal and Britain.

Nearly two weeks ago Sir Geoffrey Johnson Smith, Conservative MP for Walsden, and vice-chairman of the backbench defence committee, wrote to Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Defence, for an explanation.

Mr John Stanley, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, is to make a long-planned visit before the end of the month to Hong Kong during which the Gurkha incident is likely to be discussed fully.

More than 30 Gurkhas have made representations against being discharged. Some pleas have been upheld, but an unknown number of cases are still being considered.



# Spitfire flight for ace of 71

Air Vice-Marshal Johnnie Johnson, aged 71, a Battle of Britain fighter pilot who brought down 38 enemy aircraft during the Second World War, was back in a Spitfire yesterday flying over Leicestershire.

The aircraft, flown by New Zealanders in the Battle of Britain, was piloted by Mr Nick Grace, who had rebuilt it. Johnnie Johnson's awards included the DSO and two bars, the DFC and two bars and the Croix de Guerre.

He is to open the Leicestershire International air display on August 24.



Johnnie Johnson yesterday (top) with the Spitfire in which he flew over Leicestershire, and (above) as a fighter pilot in 1944.

# Husband accused of family murder

Mr Robert Healey was remanded in custody until August 26 at Stockport Magistrates' Court yesterday charged with the murder of his wife and stepdaughter.

Mr Healey, aged 38, of Longmead Avenue, Hazel Grove, Greater Manchester, said nothing as the charges were read to him during the three-minute hearing.

He was accused of the murders of his wife, Grebb, aged 40, and Marie Walker, aged 13, whose bodies were found in a shallow grave in North Wales on Friday. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

# Postal staff return to work

A strike by 400 postal workers in Aberdeen over bonus payments and the use of casual labour has ended after agreement was reached with regional management of the Scottish Post Office.

Mr John Taylor, assistant secretary of the Union of Communication Workers, said a worker dismissed last week for refusing to operate a system to clear the backlog of mail during a short-lived return to work had since been reinstated.

# Council may sue singer

Roger Daltrey, the rock singer, may be taken to court after providing an alternative venue for a banned pop festival at the weekend.

Walsden council is considering prosecution after allegations of excess noise at the festival, held on land owned by the singer at Sheepsetting Lane, near Heathfield, East Sussex. He allowed his land to be used after the organizers were banned from a site near Horam.

# Man accused of murder

A man aged 32 was remanded in custody by Horsham magistrates yesterday charged with the murder of Mrs Henrietta Osborne, aged 86, at her home in Pimlico, south west London, last year and the rape of a girl aged 14.

The man has already spent six weeks in custody charged with raping the girl at his home in Pimlico on June 26 and on five counts of having unlawful sexual intercourse with her. He was remanded in custody until September 11.

# Severed hand sewn back on

A boy aged 11 was recovering in hospital yesterday after half of his hand was severed in a lift and then successfully sewn back on.

Thomas Bloomfield was playing with friends at a hotel in Folkestone, Kent, when his right hand became trapped in the lift gates. Two fingers and a thumb were severed, but police packed them in ice, and the boy was taken to the William Harvey hospital at Ashford.

# Mother ends hunger strike

Mrs Jara Backer, aged 42, who has been battling to win a grammar school place for her son, has decided to give up her hunger strike after 21 days.

Mrs Backer, of Market Street, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, started her fast after Lincolnshire County Council refused an appeal to allow her son to resist the 11-plus examination, which he failed in May.

# Prisoner on run caught

Police have recaptured a prisoner who escaped from Cardiff jail four weeks ago, after he was seen in a city night club.

Peter Spriggs, aged 29, of Pentrebe, Cardiff, was the last of three prisoners, involved in a breakout, to be recaptured.

# McGuigan on the box

Barry McGuigan, the boxer, begins a weekly half-hour chat show with BBC Northern Ireland on September 2. He hopes to fight again, but said yesterday: "I don't see why I can't talk. It is a hell of a lot easier on the face."

# Peer banned

Lord Strauss, aged 85, a former Labour Minister for Transport, was fined £100 yesterday for careless driving. At Haywards Heath Magistrates' Court, West Sussex, he was also banned from driving or from holding a full licence until he had passed a driving test.

# Ridley attacked on extra spending cut

The Tory Reform Group this morning will launch an attack on government environmental policies in general, and on Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment, in particular, for cutting proposed extra spending on housing (John Winder writes).

The group, which labels itself "moderate", is generally considered to be on the left of the party.

"The fabric of our nation is embarrassingly tatty, unkempt, and in parts, positively slum-like," Mr Iain Picton, chairman of the group, writes in its periodical, *Reformer*.

He says that Mr Kenneth Baker asked for £3.25 billion extra to spend on housing when he was Secretary of State for the Environment and that Mr Nicholas Ridley cut that amount back to £3 billion.

"He should not have cut it. He should, if anything, have increased it," Mr Picton writes.

The group points out that opinions expressed in its magazine are not necessarily endorsed by the Tory Reform Group. But the facts remain that Mr Kenneth Baker is a patron of the group and that Mr Ridley has not applied for membership.

Mr Picton writes that there are hundreds of thousands of skilled, unemployed building workers and countless companies willing to take them on if they had the work.

He urged the Government to add to that situation limited targeted expenditure not only to reduce unemployment but to improve housing stock and reduce housing deprivation.

*Reformer* also includes an article by Mr James Hewitt, a partner in a Midlands architectural practice.

The article concludes that investment in construction was an extremely cost-effective method of creating jobs, not only in the industry itself for clearly needed projects, but also in the furniture, carpet and textile industries.

"It demands priority for government attention and a prompt change of strategy now," Mr Hewitt writes. "I am sure that the Prime Minister recognizes that there is not much merit in the pride of having a tidy purse if the handbag is shabby and the shoes leak and pinch. It is time the country had a new outfit."

The themes taken up in *Reformer* reflect those decided upon by the executive committee of the Tory Reform Group each year in May, at the annual meeting.

Mr Picton's leading article today also calls for more spending on health and education.

He says that the people value those services. They seemed willing to pay to make them better and no one denied that improvements were not only possible, but needed.

# Tories swoop on Labour ballot rift

By Nicholas Wood and John Winder

Conservative MPs moved yesterday to exploit the inter-union rift over Labour Party plans to salvage statutory pre-strike secret ballots from its promised repeal of the Government's industrial relations legislation.

The divisions, which threaten Mr Neil Kinnock's efforts to give his party a more moderate look, have surfaced in conflicting motions for the Trades Union Congress in Brighton next month.

A left caucus led by the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of Mineworkers is opposing the ballots, which were pledged in a joint TUC/Labour document due for debate.

Yesterday Mr Geoffrey Lawler, former secretary of a Tory backbench employment committee, said secret ballots commanded widespread support among union members and had been a great success in protecting them against the worst excesses of leaderships.

He said that they were a significant factor in the latest figures, which showed stoppages at their lowest level for 50 years.

Mr Anthony Beaumont, Dark, secretary of the backbench finance committee, said: "There is no way the unions are going to lie down. They have spent what they look on as years in the

wilderness and will expect to enter the garden — a garden of their own planting, and a garden of stinging nettles and thistles it will be."

"This law must be retained and Neil Kinnock will have to fight for it."

Mr John Prescott, shadow employment secretary, acknowledged there were "differences of points of view" between the left-led caucus and the policy set out in the document, but denied that Mr Kinnock's leadership was being undermined.

He said that in repealing the Tory legislation, "as we are committed to do", Labour was making the point that matters regarding ballots on strikes and elections of union executives would be in the rule books of unions and would require secret ballots.

He added that a resolution put forward by the Union of Communication Workers went further than the commitment given in the joint document because it would outlaw spontaneous walkouts.

Mr Ralph Howell, chairman of the Tory employment committee, said that the conflict proved that Labour, "with such people as Mr Prescott as their spokesmen, are siding with the militants in the unions against the more progressive people who recognize that ballots are here to stay."

# Time-out move by Karpov

By Raymond Keene Chess Correspondent

Anatoly Karpov yesterday took the first of his three permitted time-outs in the World Chess Championship being held at the Park Lane Hotel, central London.

After his shattering defeat in the eighth game, all experts at the scene were of the opinion that the ex-champion would opt to take a rest.

In games seven and eight, Karpov had come under heavy pressure towards the close of each game.

In the eighth game, Karpov lost on time forfeit with nine moves still to make. That was regarded as unprecedented in the 100-year history of the championship.

Game nine will now be played at 5pm tomorrow. Grandmasters Hjartarson (Iceland) and de Firmian (US) are sharing the lead in the Commonwealth Open Chess Championship, each with 6 points out of a possible 7 (Harry Golombek writes).

In round six, de Firmian beat Hebden and so took the lead in the following game: White: de Firmian Black: Hebden

White	Black	White	Black
1	e4	14	Rxd5
2	Nf3	15	Rxd5
3	Bb6	16	Kxd2
4	Bx4	17	Nf1
5	O-O	18	Bh4
6	Rf1	19	Nc3
7	Bb3	20	a4
8	c3	21	Bg3
9	axd5	22	Kg1
10	Nd5	23	Bd5
11	Rxd5	24	Ng4
12	d4	25	axd5
13	Nd2	26	gxh3
		27	Bg3
			resigns.

Photograph page 4

# Transport union ballot complaints are upheld

By A Staff Reporter

Ballot irregularities have brought the Transport and General Workers' Union, into fresh trouble with Mr Matthew Wake, the government-appointed Certification Officer.

Mr Wake has upheld two complaints from a member of the 1,500,000-member union, but recommended that no action should be taken.

The complaints under the Trade Union Act, 1984, related to the election last year of Mr Dan Duffy as a Scottish representative on the union's executive committee.

Mr Wake found that the union failed to make sure that votes at one branch were "fairly and accurately" counted, and that at the other branch the union failed to do "all that was reasonably practicable" to ensure that members were given ballot

papers and an opportunity to vote.

Total membership of the two branches is 212. Mr Duffy's majority was 8,390.

Mr Ray Collins, the TGWU administrative officer, said: "The Certification Officer accepted that we have taken action that would prevent it happening in the future."

Earlier this year, in the same executive elections, returns from branches in London, the Home Counties and the Midlands were declared invalid by the Certification Officer.

In 1985 the election for a new general secretary was held again after ballot-rigging allegations. The new vote was requested by Mr Ron Rodd, who won the first poll, to remove the "cloud of suspicion." He was returned with an increased majority.

# Thatcher visits new home

By Nicholas Wood Political Reporter

Mrs Margaret Thatcher paid a brief visit to her house in Dulwich, south east London yesterday to make final choices over fixtures and fittings before the move sometime in the next few weeks.

She was accompanied by her husband. They spent about two hours looking over their £400,000, five-bedroom house.

Furniture from their old house in Chelsea will be brought in shortly. But Mrs Thatcher will continue to use her flat in Downing Street.

# Militant stronghold in Liverpool threatened

The Liverpool power base of Militant Tendency could soon be broken up by Labour Party chiefs.

The party's national executive is expected to take swift action and disband the Broadgreen constituency for allowing Mr Derek Hatton, a Militant supporter, into its meetings.

The deputy leader of Liverpool City Council has been expelled from the party and is therefore not eligible to attend.

Mr Peter Kilfoyle, a Labour official who was sent in to run the Liverpool co-ordinating committee after the district party was disbanded, said yesterday that action against Broadgreen may be taken in the next few days.

He said: "In allowing Derek Hatton into their meetings they have placed themselves wide open for some form of

# CID chief faces charges

The head of Jersey's CID, Det Insp Charles Quinn, and Insp Barry Blinkinsop and Det Sgt Brian Follan, were arrested in the island yesterday, and charged with conspiring to pervert the course of justice.

The three detectives, who have been suspended for several months after an investigation by police officers from the mainland, are accused of fabricating evidence in the case of a man convicted in 1984 of robbing a betting shop.

In a brief court appearance, the three detectives pleaded not guilty and were granted bail.

A fourth detective has also been suspended. It is expected that the case against the man convicted of the betting shop robbery, who has been in prison since October 1984 serving a three-year sentence, will be reopened.

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# Prince 'missing acting'

Prince Edward disclosed yesterday that he intends to take part in plays again as soon as possible, resuming the acting he began at university.

He was speaking to the cast of youngsters after a charity performance of the musical *The Ragged Child* at the Edinburgh Festival.

It was staged by the National Youth Music Theatre and tickets cost £10. Among the audience was Liberal leader Mr David Steel. Laura Fairrie, aged 12, from London, said: "The Prince told me how much he had enjoyed taking part in plays and how he was missing being on the stage."

Mr Jeremy James Taylor, the show's director, said that the Prince expressed interest in learning more about acting and directing.



## Briton wanted by Yard over bullion raid told to leave Costa Rica

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter

John Fleming, the fugitive Briton wanted by Scotland Yard for questioning about the £26 million Brinks-Mat robbery, may be forced to return to Britain after a decision by authorities in Costa Rica to deport him.

Fleming, from Costa Rica, normally goes to Florida in the United States or to Spain, which Mr Fleming cannot re-enter because he would face, for the second time, expulsion from the country for possible extradition to Britain.

Trouble over Mr Fleming's passport may mean that he will have no choice but to fly to Miami and then to Britain. He travelled to Costa Rica under threat of deportation from Spain where he had lived for several years.

Other fugitives have also shown an interest in the Central American state, which has no extradition agreement with Britain. The decision to expel Mr Fleming means that the country will not become a haven for fugitives.

Mr Fleming flew to Costa Rica several weeks ago as the

Spanish authorities were preparing to order him out of the country, under a new aliens Act, for passport irregularities.

The Briton, aged 47, vanished before Spanish police could interview him about his travel plans and his date of departure.

Friends of Mr Fleming, who comes from south London, told the police that he believed he had gone to Brazil and was living in Rio de Janeiro, but Scotland Yard insisted a search which disclosed his real location.

A detective from Scotland Yard's flying squad flew out to talk to the Costa Rican authorities. Last week there were talks between the Yard and local police.

Mr Fleming, who took up residence with a Spanish woman, was traced and arrested over the weekend by members of Costa Rica's Directorate of Intelligence and Security, outside a block of apartments on the outskirts of San José.

Senor Alvaro Ramos, vice-

minister for home affairs, said that Mr Fleming would be deported.

In an interview recently Senor Ramos said that the government had decided on a policy of not allowing "undesirables" to stay in the country and he had been given powers to operate the ruling.

He said that the government would not allow Costa Rica to become a haven for fugitives and they would be uncovered and expelled.

Since the Brinks-Mat robbery in 1983 Scotland Yard officers have conducted a lengthy search for the missing gold bullion taken from a security warehouse at Heathrow Airport.

Three men have been convicted for the robbery and another three for the handling of the bullion in Britain's largest modern robbery.

Last month Mr John Palmer, another fugitive living in Spain and wanted by Scotland Yard, flew to South America and was deported from Brazil. He returned to Britain and has been charged.

## Huge rise in GPs' defence premiums

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Doctors are facing huge increases in medical defence subscriptions because of the rapid rise in negligence claims against them and the bigger compensation awards paid to victims.

The Medical Defence Union, which represents about 80,000 doctors and dentists in Britain and is the biggest organization of its kind in the world, announced increases of up to 70 per cent in its subscription charges yesterday.

Members of the union have sent a document explaining why the new charges are being made. It shows that the highest sum awarded in medical negligence cases has risen from £132,970 in 1977 to £679,264 this year.

The standard subscription rate for a doctor will go up next January to £576 from the present £336.

In the document, a senior barrister criticizes the "current obsession with patient versus doctor confrontations". Mr Bernard Hargrove, QC, said that this "undermines the natural trust between the parties so that more claims are made now than ever before. Some are doubtless justified but a number are either misconceived or frankly bogus".

Doctors and dentists were "bewildered" by the rising tide of damages awarded against their colleagues.

Legal aid was often provided in spite of the fragility of the case being put forward. More than 75 per cent of negligence cases reaching court were supported by legal aid, Mr Hargrove said.

The damages now payable in the case of a brain-damaged child "have escalated out of all proportion", he said. In 1970, it was possible that such a child would receive between £20,000 and £40,000 in compensation, but awards of between £300,000 and £650,000 were now common.

Mr Hargrove posed the question whether lawyers were now being "too clever by half" in extending and increasing damages "safe in the (false) assumption that there is a bottomless bucket of 'insurance money' available".

He added: "What is certain is that an air of unreality is entering the computation of damages in medical negligence cases, and a galloping consumption of defence organization funds is occurring at a frightening rate."

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## Duke to visit Holland

The Duke and Duchess of York are to visit The Netherlands on October 4 marking their first foreign engagement together.

They will attend the opening ceremony, performed by Queen Beatrix of The Netherlands, of the Eastern Scheldt flood barrier — one of the world's biggest flood prevention schemes.

£10,000 bail for Shinwell

Ernest Harry Shinwell, aged 68, was remanded on bail to October 10, on a surety of £10,000 stood by Mr Samuel Shinwell, his brother, by magistrates at Guildhall, City of London, yesterday.

Mr Shinwell, a business consultant of Melrose Avenue, Willesden, north-west London, is alleged to have attempted to evade by deceit liability to pay £6.25 million (£4.16 million) on March 27, 1984, at the Yorkshire Bank, Leeds, City of London.

Golf vandals

Hundreds of holes which were dug across five greens at Rhonda Golf Club, South Wales, at the weekend, caused damage put at £10,000.

## Rape victims remain silent

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

An estimated 76 per cent of raped women were too scared or suspicious to report the attack to the police, according to a *Women's Own* magazine survey.

A quarter of victims who did not go to the police said it was because they were afraid they would not be believed.

Another 17 per cent feared the police would not be sympathetic, while 21 per cent wanted to forget the whole experience.

Eight per cent could not face the thought of internal examination. When the rapist was the woman's husband or boy friend she was more reluctant to start legal proceedings. Only 11 per cent of those raped by their husbands went to the police, and only 5 per cent raped by a boy friend, compared with 43 per cent who were attacked by a stranger.

*Women's Own* received 25,000 letters in the survey many from women of all ages whose lives have been blighted.

Twelve per cent of those responding to the questionnaire had been raped, with a disturbing proportion of

juveniles attacked: 29 per cent raped between the ages of 10 and 16 and a further 14 per cent when they were under 10.

Most (41 per cent) were attacked between the ages of 16 and 24.

Equally disturbing was the proportion attacked by a relative — 39 per cent of those under 10, and 20 per cent of 10 to 16-year-olds.

Nearly all who replied (98 per cent) to the questionnaire believed that rapists were not punished severely enough, with 81 per cent wanting to see life imprisonment imposed automatically and 60 per cent in favour of castration.

Fear of rape meant that 66 per cent now never walk home alone at night, 47 per cent would not go out unless someone they trust agreed to see them home, and 52 per cent avoid using public transport alone at night.

Even at home the fear persisted. Twenty-eight per cent said they did not feel safe within their own walls. That fear of rape had become an everyday part of women's lives. Forty-four per cent said that they were constantly aware of the possibility, and a further 54 per cent said they sometimes felt vulnerable.

*Women's Own* said the re-

port would now be sent to every MP in the country, to the police and to other interested authorities.

A letter from a reader said: "...The victim was my daughter, then aged eight. Even though the rape happened four years ago, she still has had dreams... This has ruined her life, yet the man who attacked her, an ex-policeman, was fined £125 and told to do community work."

But *Women's Own* said there were indications that improved police guidelines were having some effect.

Of those who reported a rape within the past six months, 54 per cent said they were treated with sympathy.

The inevitable internal examination was also being carried out in a more compassionate way. It seemed 54 per cent of victims who went to the police in the past six months did not find the examination too much of an ordeal, whereas more than five years ago only 24 per cent felt they had received sympathetic treatment.

A heartening 74 per cent of women who have not been raped said they had no doubt that if it happened to them they would report it.

Spectrum, page 8

## Miscarriage woman admits taking baby

A woman who had a miscarriage pretended she was still pregnant and abducted a baby on the day she should have given birth, a Wolverhampton court was told yesterday.

Julie Williams, aged 20, who had had several unsuccessful pregnancies, did not tell her parents or boy friend when she miscarried.

She took a new-born girl from her crib at New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton, the town's stipendiary magistrate was told.

## Room 629 is renumbered in bombed hotel

The Grand Hotel in Brighton yesterday opened its doors to its first guests since an IRA bomb exploded on October 12, 1984, killing five people attending the Conservative Party conference, and injuring 31 others (David Sappedt writes).

Room 629, where the bomb went off, no longer exists; it has been substantially altered, and is now numbered 621.

Since rebuilding started 18 months ago, £11 million has been spent. About £3.7 million went on repairing the bomb damage; the rest has been devoted to giving the hotel a new and luxurious look, complete with swimming pool, nightclub, and executive rooms.

## Fourteen fined at city's court for prostitutes

Fourteen women were fined a total of £940 with £780 costs when they appeared before a second "prostitutes only" court at Nottingham yesterday, but hundreds are waiting to have cases heard.

The courts were convened after a police drive against prostitution in the city's red light district.

In the first half of this year 870 women were arrested in connection with prostitution, twice the number compared with the same period last year. Last Wednesday 10 women accused of loitering and soliciting for prostitution were fined a total of £895 with £230 costs.



Ursula Dawtry feeding ducks yesterday at Papworth Hospital, Cambridgeshire, where, on August 5, she became its fourteenth and youngest heart and lung transplant patient. Ursula, aged 16, from Priory Meadow School, St Osyth, Essex, said she had never felt better.

## Solicitors split on new rules

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Solicitors are divided over proposed changes to their practice rules which will enable them to be employed by banks and building societies and carry out conveyancing when the Building Societies Bill becomes law.

The draft rules, drawn up to comply with the Government's plans to extend conveyancing to financial institutions, have been attacked by the West London Law Society as bound to "ruin the livelihood" of thousands of solicitors.

In a statement in the *Law Society Gazette*, it urges solicitors to demand a referendum before any changes are made.

For the first time solicitors would be able to share fees with unadmitted bodies. These bodies "will be offering conveyancing services to the general public in direct competition with the private practitioners, who form the bulk of the Law Society's own membership," the society says.

As a result, the profession's "independence, skill and reputation, our corporate strength and discipline will be exploited by others for financial gain", and on a scale which could put many private practitioners out of business.

The society does not accept the Law Society's statement that the law will oblige solicitors to change their rules to enable them to be employed by their competitors.

Instead, the new non-solicitor licensed conveyancers, who will be able to do conveyancing from next spring after tests of competence, should service the financial institutions, the West London Law Society proposes.

The draft rules, which will also give solicitors greater freedom to advertise their services, have won the backing of the three big provincial law societies of Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester.

to counter the self-promotion of competitors outside the profession", and they urge the Law Society to bring in the new rules without delay. If not, they say, individual solicitors may "take the law into their own hands".

The new rules will "preserve the essential principles of the profession", not demean its status and enhance rather than hinder its progress, the societies say.

The draft rules are attacked by two Cardiff solicitors, Mr John Loommore and Mr Robert Parsons, who are also directors of a consultancy, Lawyers' Planning Services.

They say that if solicitors want to work for the financial institutions they should come off the roll. They urge the Law Society to "have the courage of its convictions" and make clear to the Lord Chancellor that it is not prepared to allow solicitors to be employed by banks and building societies.

## Freeports caught in a 'sea of red tape'

A sea of red tape is preventing Britain's six freeports from competing on equal terms with their European rivals and creating hundreds of jobs, the Adam Smith Institute claimed yesterday (Mark Ellis writes).

The right-wing research body campaigned vigorously for British freeports — specially designated duty and tax-free zones for the import, manufacture and export of goods — and in a book published tomorrow says the experiment is floundering.

HM Customs and Excise bear the brunt of criticism in the book *The Freeport Experiment*. Dr Madsen Pirie, president of the institute, said: "Customs and excise have not gone wholeheartedly into this business and never really accepted the experiment."

The institute says that freeports in Belfast, Birmingham, Cardiff, Liverpool, Southampton and Prestwick in Scotland, are "engrossed in the minutiae of regulations" and labour under the most stringently applied rules in Europe.

A spokesman for the Customs and Excise Board said that the rules for freeports were rigid, but it tried to apply them efficiently.

## Riot plea man is sentenced for affray

Nigel Heath, who took part in an incident that led to the Handsworth riots, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment suspended for two years yesterday.

Birmingham Crown Court was told that he later tried to quell the troubles.

Judge James Ross, QC, said the riots had serious results but he accepted that Heath was horrified by them and had shown remorse for what had happened by helping to stop the disturbances.

Heath was arrested carrying a pool cue during fighting three hours before last September's riots began, the court was told. He was released by police the next day, when he found the riot area with a loud hailer, and succeeded in persuading the rioters to disperse and the police to reduce their presence.

Heath, aged 32, of Regent Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, had denied the charges of affray and possessing an offensive weapon but was convicted by the jury.

He was cleared of two charges of assaulting police officers. He was also fined £50 after he admitted possessing a small amount of cannabis.

## 'Levelling out' in price of houses

By a Staff Reporter

House prices are showing the first signs of levelling out, according to the latest monthly survey by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

This is confirmed in a report by Britain's largest building society, the Halifax, which says that the present rapid rise in house prices is unlikely to continue, although it dismisses claims that a price "collapse" is on the horizon.

Figures released today by the surveyors' institution show that nearly a quarter of the 206 estate agents who took part in the survey in England and Wales recorded no increase in house prices during the past three months.

Although more than half the agents registered a 2 per cent increase in house prices, only one fifth recorded higher-than-average increases.

According to the institution this represents a 10 per cent decline over the last month, and reflects the dampening effect on the market caused by the holiday period.

But in spite of the overall slowing in the house market, some towns registered an unexpectedly high level of activity, particularly in areas of high unemployment, such as Newcastle upon Tyne, Hull and Leicester.

Demand for houses in the higher price brackets has also been notably higher than normal in most regions.

In a special survey of East Anglia, the number of properties sold was higher than average, although price increases remained steady, with nearly half of those surveyed, twice the national average, reporting no price rises over the last quarter.

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LATELINE If there is anything further you wish to know about the plan our times are open each weekday evening until 8 o'clock. Experienced staff will be happy to help. Just call us on: **HORSHAM (0403) 59009**

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Present Age		Guaranteed Sum Assured	Annual Bonuses	Capital Bonus at 7.5%	Total Projected Maturity Value	Immediate Life Cover
Male	Female					
18-28	18-32	22,120	41,130	41,997	44,856	22,120
30	34	2,138	1,130	1,596	4,854	2,128
35	39	2,123	1,127	1,592	4,842	2,123
40	44	2,111	1,121	1,583	4,815	2,111
45	49	2,089	1,109	1,567	4,765	2,089
50	54	2,061	1,094	1,546	4,701	2,041
55	59	2,034	1,080	1,526	4,640	1,912
60	64	2,012	1,068	1,509	4,589	1,870
65	69	1,975	1,049	1,481	4,503	1,422
70-79	74-79	1,975	1,049	1,481	4,503	1,166

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0-28	18-32	55,492	102,916	104,119
30	34	5,489	2,915	4,117
35	39	5,476	2,908	4,107
40	44	5,445	2,891	4,084
45	49	5,386	2,861	4,041
50	54	5,319	2,824	3,989
55	59	5,250	2,788	3,938
60	64	5,168	2,760	3,899
65	69	5,107	2,712	3,850
70-79	74-79	5,107	2,712	3,850

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## OFFER CLOSES 29 AUGUST 86

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# Students could monitor academic standards, vice-chancellors say

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

A proposal that universities monitor academic standards by asking students what they think of their courses and their lecturers is contained in a report from the university vice-chancellors' committee which is due to be published this autumn.

It says that appraisal of courses by students is widely used in the United States and increasingly so in the United Kingdom. It can take the form of a questionnaire to students asking for their views on courses, degree programmes and teaching effectiveness. Universities are asked to consider such ideas.

The long-awaited report from the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals on academic standards, set up in response to questions from Sir Keith Joseph, former Secretary of State for Education and Science, contains three codes of practice: on external examiners, postgraduate research, and appeals procedures for postgraduates who fail to be awarded degrees.

Three years ago, Sir Keith asked "what prospects there are for more radical changes directed to the maintenance or improvement of quality in the context of a more efficient use of resources".

The answer is the 36-page report which was strongly criticized yesterday by Reform University Law and Educational Standards (Rules), a pressure group, for not stating in detail what is meant by academic standards.

"Essentially this report is about academic standards and yet it has nothing to say about academic standards," Mr Barry Adams, secretary of Rules, said. "Standards are taken for granted."

The working group which produced the report was chaired by Professor Philip Reynolds, former vice-chancellor of Lancaster University, and contained Sir Randolph Quirk, former vice-chancellor of London University, and other eminent vice-chancellors.

The report concentrates on practices and procedures in universities for maintaining standards.

It says that the public is entitled to know that universities are up to standard, but says any scrutiny should be undertaken by the universities themselves "not only because this duty is inherent in their charters and statutes but because the task of monitoring must be so conducted as to stimulate and not to inhibit

development and innovation".

It adds: "It is difficult for this task to be performed in a way that ensures this by any except university teachers, themselves engaged in research, who are in touch with the movement and advance of knowledge in their fields."

The code on external examiners says that no university degree should be awarded unless one external examiner, from outside the institution, has taken part in the examining process.

The code on appeals by postgraduate students against degree results says that appeals are allowed in case of procedural irregularities in the examination, if there are special circumstances affecting the student's performance, or if there is evidence of prejudice or bias or inadequate assessment by an examiner.

But appeals are not allowed for inadequate supervision, because students have rights to complain about that during their course.

Mr Adams said the appeals mechanism for postgraduates was an improvement on the present position (some universities have no procedures) but it was far from being independent.



The Russian grandmaster, Anatoly Karpov, aged 35, who joined tourists on a river trip to Greenwich during a break in the World Chess Championship contest with Gary Kasparov.

## Child of 3 'locked in police cell'

Mr Mark Fisher, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent, Central, yesterday demanded an inquiry after a girl aged three spent an hour locked in a police cell because her mother could not pay £2 of a motoring fine.

Karen Cartner, aged 26, of Brackenfield Avenue, Stoke-on-Trent, was issued with a warrant with bail for alleged non-payment of fines. When

she arrived at Hanley police station, Stoke, she was arrested, searched and locked up with her daughter.

Miss Cartner claims that police told her she would stay in custody until fines totalling £128 had been paid.

She scraped together £126 but it was not until Mr Brian Cartner, her father, arrived with the outstanding £2 an

hour later that mother and child were released.

Mr Fisher said: "I am contacting the chief constable immediately to demand a full investigation into what happened."

Staffordshire police said yesterday: "If anyone wants to make a complaint there are proper channels to go through. We have no comment to make at this stage."

## Energy saving: 2

# Houses designed with economy as a selling feature

Most of the 50 houses on show at Energy World at Milton Keynes from Saturday hide their energy-saving devices behind the walls of a conventional house. In the second of two articles, Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent, describes what they contain.

Dr Chris Gorton, an environmental scientist, and his wife, Helen, a solicitor, who both work in London, are the first owners of one of the specially built energy-saving houses. The Lifestyle 2000 house is based on a Canadian design and is the first of its kind to be built in the United Kingdom.

The Gortons liked it because the timber-framed house has a traditional appearance, and it has a conservatory with a solar wall to provide warm air.

The main energy saving, however, is from increased insulation and draught-sealing, a heat exchange which uses the warmth from stale air to pre-heat incoming fresh air, double glazing and a condensing gas boiler.

The house measures 71.3 on the Milton Keynes Energy Cost Index, putting it well within the standard laid down for the exhibition. It is estimated that heating costs can be reduced by up to 70 per cent and energy consumption halved in the four-bedroom, three-bathroom house.

It is estimated that it could cost only £70 a year to heat.

The house which claims to be the most efficient is one of three units built by Laing Homes, with a rating of 41.9.

John Salter, marketing director, said they had not designed the house specially, as their timber and brick houses were already energy efficient. They upgraded the standard house with double glazing, and added insulation in the roof and under the floor, which halved the heat loss.

By these methods, using a heat-pump system to recover heat from air or water, and low-cost electricity, the three-bedroom house can be heated for £80 or less (an estimated £29 for water and £48 for heating). Laing estimates that the extra equipment would add

about £3,000 to a house costing £60,000.

It would add about £1,000 to a flat costing £35,000-40,000. It seems very little for such savings. But Mr Salter points out that people still look to the price of the house, without considering the running costs.

Several of the houses use passive solar design, which provides space heating from sunlight by means of conservatories or large south-facing windows.

One is built by Constructive Individuals, which enables unskilled people to build their own home. Timber-framed, it relies on insulation and south-facing glazing for solar gain while using a high-efficiency gas boiler. The house costs £25,000 or more.

KC Developments has built a conically-shaped house, partly underground, whose form minimizes external surfaces while the sloping earth banks against the walls reduces heat loss.

This four-bedroom house is the most futuristic on show, with a two-storey conservatory and an underfloor heating system partially powered by solar panels. Its brick core acts both as a central structural support and a heat bank. This house is valued at more than £150,000.

Hosby, Denmark's biggest house builder, has put one of its standard houses into the exhibition without modification, achieving a rating of 79.2.

This four-bedroom house costs more than £145,000, and uses triple glazing, insulation and a heat recycling system.

Substantial savings can be made easily. A guide published by the Energy Efficiency Office, Department of Energy, estimates that heating costs can be halved by good insulation.

Concluded

## Majority 'against secrecy'

Most people want to end the secrecy surrounding information collected by public authorities, according to an opinion poll published yesterday on the seventy-fifth anniversary of the passing of the Official Secrets Act.

The survey, carried out on behalf of the Campaign for Freedom of Information by MORI, asked 1,909 people whether they would favour a freedom of information Act — subject to safeguards on national security, crime prevention and personal privacy.

Only 23 per cent oppose the idea, while 65 per cent are in favour. Men and young people are more likely to be in favour (69 per cent and 72 per cent respectively) than women and older people (62 per cent and 61 per cent).

Regional analysis shows there is little difference of opinion across England and Wales. But, at 72 per cent, the Scots are much more in favour of such an Act.

Mr Des Wilson, the campaign's co-chairman, said that 69 per cent of Conservative supporters want the Act and only 25 per cent are against it.

"All three major opposition parties support freedom of information," he said. "So do all the civil service unions, and a wide variety of other organizations."

"Now we have demonstrated conclusively that the public do as well, especially Conservative supporters. In her refusal to act, the Prime Minister is now isolated in her obstinacy."

## Visa plans provoke racial talk

The Government's consideration of the use of visas for Commonwealth visitors became a racial issue yesterday (Peter Evans writes).

The Commission for Racial Equality, already concerned about the way immigration control works, said: "We would be unhappy at further discriminatory procedures."

The visas are one option being considered to ease the problem highlighted in July by a sudden influx of Nigerians, who were forced to sleep on floors while awaiting interviews with immigration officers.

The commission said in a report last year of its formal investigation of immigration control procedures that they put at a disadvantage people coming to the United Kingdom from the New Commonwealth and Pakistan.

A spokesman now adds: "The proposal to introduce visas for visitors specifically from West Africa, India and other countries in Asia would cause great hardship to those legitimately seeking to exercise their right to visit friends and relatives."

Visas are not at present required for visits from people in Commonwealth countries unless they come from Sri Lanka.

Commonwealth countries are concerned at the prospect of delays.

The Home Office said yesterday that 169,600 visitors arrived in the United Kingdom last year from India, 163,700 from Nigeria and 11,000 from Bangladesh.

## Planning law is eased for handicap homes

By Jill Sherman

Health authorities will no longer need planning consent for small community homes for the mentally handicapped under Department of Environment proposals now out for consultation.

The guidance, contained in proposals by the department to modernize the Town and Country Planning Use Classes Order, 1972, would enable health authorities to buy houses without needing permission for a change of use of the building.

The move has been welcomed by the National Association of Health Authorities (Naha) which has now written to the country's 192 health authorities asking them to support the proposals. Many authorities have experienced delays and local opposition for community schemes when they have applied to councils for planning consent.

Mr Philip Hunt, the association's director, de-

scribed the proposals as a "significant victory in terms of the Government's care in the community policies". Several authorities had complained that house sellers were put off by the delays incurred in dealing with the health service and preferred to sell to private buyers, he said.

The proposals recommend that small community homes be made exempt from planning consent provided that there are no more than six permanent residents, unrelated to each other.

"There is no difference between the effect on a locality of four or five mentally handicapped adults and a house full of students, but the students do not have to seek planning permission," Mr David Bowden, Brighton Health Authority's district general manager, said. "Mentally handicapped people should be given the same rights as anyone else."

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First Soviet-Israeli meeting in 19 years

# Talks end but contacts to continue

From Olli Kivinen, Helsinki

The first formal meeting between Israeli and Soviet officials in 19 years began and ended here after 90 minutes yesterday, but both sides said the contacts would continue. The talks were on consular matters.

The Soviet Union broke off diplomatic relations with Israel after the Six Day War in 1967.

Mr Ehud Gol, the Israeli spokesman, said afterwards that "contacts will continue," and Soviet sources here, used

the two governments "in due course".

Yesterday and today had been reserved for the meetings. However, no formal agenda had been agreed in advance, nor how long the sessions should last.

Mr Gol insisted that it would be wrong to consider the meeting a failure. But the Soviet negotiators refused to comment on the talks.

The meeting was very formal, the sources said. The Russians tabled their wish to inspect the Finnish Embassy's B-section, which looks after Soviet interests in Tel Aviv. They also asked for contact with Soviet citizens in Israel and to inspect Soviet property in the country.

The Israeli delegation, led by Mr Yehuda Horan, head of the East European Department at the Foreign Ministry, presented the Israeli position. "We told them that any such visit must be reciprocated, and we assume they will take that position back to their Government," Mr Gol said.

"We for our part presented the position of the Government on Soviet Jews and expressed our views over the prisoners of Zion," Mr Gol added. Israel also emphasized the danger posed by the arms race in the Middle East.

Neither side revealed the timetable of future contacts. According to Mr Gol, October was mentioned, but no decision was taken.

Both delegations will now report back to their governments, and after that proper diplomatic channels would be used. Until now the Finnish Government has acted as an intermediary between the two countries.

Even before the talks began the Russians insisted on keeping the Helsinki meeting to purely consular matters, while the Israelis wanted more sub-



Finnish police holding back well-wishers and journalists crowding round Mr Yehuda Horan, the Israeli delegate.

stantive political discussions. Most observers believe here — and a high-ranking Israeli source here shares this view — that the Russians want to proceed slowly towards better relations with Israel. However, relations with Israel are a very sensitive issue for Moscow because of the country's close ties with Arab countries.

Arab concern was underlined here yesterday by a statement put out by the Palestine Liberation Organization: "We are sure that no political changes in Soviet foreign policy towards the Zionist entity will take place

and there will be no establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel because the reasons why the Soviet Union has cut these relations with Israel are still unchanged..."

A group of Israeli tourists held a brief demonstration in front of the venue of the talks here before the meeting began. MOSCOW: A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman yesterday expressed surprise at the sudden ending of the Soviet-Israeli talks and hinted that an Israeli statement on the plight of Soviet Jews may have been the cause (UPI reports).

"They were over very, very quickly," Mr Gennady Gerasimov, the spokesman, said. "I am surprised. They were to have lasted until Tuesday. As I have told you at previous press conferences the question (of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union) is not on the agenda. If Israel introduced this question that obviously means a change of agenda."

JERUSALEM: A report to the talks is to be presented to the Israeli Cabinet, which originally ordered the delegation to raise the subject of Soviet Jewry at the meeting

and to protest at Soviet arms supplies to Syria and Libya (Jan Murray writes).

The Cabinet will consider the Soviet request to send a delegation to Israel to survey church property.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "There is lots of time. The meeting was short and we raised everything we wanted to. We hope that now the first contact has been made, there will be other meetings."

There were anti-Soviet demonstrations outside the Finnish Embassy in Tel Aviv yesterday.

Canada's Tamil controversy

## Mulroney defence arouses anger

From John Best, Ottawa

The controversy over Canada's decision to admit 154 Sri Lankan Tamil boat people confined yesterday in the wake of a statement by Mr Brian Mulroney, the Prime Minister, vigorously defending his Government's position. Mr Mulroney broke a week-long silence on the issue on Sunday, when he said that Canada would always be a haven to refugees who come to its shores seeking freedom. "Canada was built by immigrants and refugees, and those who arrive in lifeboats off the coast of one of our shores will not be turned away," he told reporters.

The Prime Minister's statement added further fuel to the furor over the Tamils, who earlier admitted that they lied to gain entry to Canada.

They were placed from two lifeboats last Monday after being cast adrift off Canada's east coast. A cargo vessel had brought them from West Germany.

All last week they maintained they had come directly from India — as refugees from the civil war in Sri Lanka — but by the weekend they admitted they had fabricated their story. The admission that their voyage had originated in West Germany was made at press conferences in Montreal and Toronto, where the refugees are now living.

West German police have identified the ship which brought them to Canada as the

Aniraga, but its skipper, Herr Wolfgang Binde, has denied that he was involved.

The Canadian authorities are reported to be considering the legal aspects of the case, but whether changes will be laid was unclear yesterday. It would first have to be established, presumably, that the refugees were in Canadian waters when cast adrift.

Canadian MPs are reporting a flood of calls from their constituents, condemning the Government's decision. There have even been suggestions that Canada establish refugee detention centres where people arriving without valid documents could be confined until their cases had been considered.

Mr Jim Hawkes, chairman of a Commons committee which has been studying Canadian immigration policy, said that the Tamils should be sent back to West Germany provided their safe haven there can be guaranteed.

However, there have also been public expressions of support for the Tamils, along the lines that they are desperate people who need help and that, therefore, the question of whether they told lies to get into Canada is irrelevant.

That is, broadly, the position taken by Mr Mulroney. Mr Mulroney added, nevertheless, that immigration procedures would be tightened up if this was required.

Letters, page 11



Mr Gandhi: urged to deploy troops to curb terrorism

## Police hold 400 Hindu protesters

Delhi (AP) — Police arrested 400 Hindu protesters yesterday after they staged a noisy demonstration outside the residence of Mr Buta Singh, the Home Minister, a Sikh, demanding his resignation for failing to curb Sikh terrorism.

The demonstrators from the right-wing Bharatiya Janata (Indian People's Party) shouted slogans blaming Mr Singh for the assassination of India's former army chief.

General Arun Vaidya, who commanded the Army when troops stormed the Sikhs' Golden Temple in 1984, was shot dead on August 10 by four Sikh extremists. Terrorist groups have vowed to kill other army generals involved in the temple attack.

More than 2,000 police in riot gear occupied roads leading to Mr Singh's house. The protesters were allowed to make speeches before being arrested. A police source said they would be released later.

Mr Madan Lal Khurana, president of the local Bharatiya Janata party, told followers that thousands of people would stage street protests if the Government of Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister, did not deploy troops in Punjab to curb Sikh terrorism.

More than 500 people, mostly Hindus and dissident Sikhs, have been killed in Punjab this year by Sikh terrorists who are fighting for an independent nation.

## Optimism as both East and West aim for agreement

By Rodney Cowton

Negotiators in Stockholm today begin a month-long effort to win international agreement on confidence and security building measures in Europe. They do so in a mood of "cautious optimism" despite the fact that agreement has eluded them since negotiations opened in January 1984. What has changed is that

### Owen calls for UK initiative

Britain should take an independent initiative on nuclear tests, Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party, said yesterday (Our Parliamentary Staff writes).

In a statement on the extension of the Soviet moratorium, he said that Britain should propose a new start to trilateral comprehensive test ban talks and should urge the

this summer both sides have shown a strong desire to reach agreement before the session ends on September 19. Mr Edward Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, indicated Moscow's feelings when he visited London last month.

According to the West, the stumbling block in the past has been Russia and its allies pressing for a treaty incorporating broad declarations of intent, while the West was seeking specific measures to restrain the threat or use of force.

Hope is expressed by some diplomats that a compromise might be reached along the lines of the West agreeing to a declaration that neither side be the first to use force. The length of the negotiating session is restricted by the requirement that a report on its progress, or lack of it, has to be given to a review meeting in Vienna beginning on November 4. This is regarded as ruling out any possibility of the Stockholm talks continuing beyond September 19.

The reaching of an agreement would be regarded as an important step towards a summit meeting between Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and President Reagan.

## Anti-pollution squad launch raid on Capri

Capri (AP) — This resort island has become a target for police seeking to clean up its azure waters and ensure the "purity" of its restaurant meals.

About 40 carabinieri from the nearby port of Sorrento spent this weekend in boats, and even helicopters, as they checked on suspected pollution and other deterrents to tourists, the *Il Tempo* newspaper reported on Sunday.

Finding the Blue Grotto, the sea cave and main natural attraction, sullied by sewage, police tracked down the owners of the offending sewer pipes, shut them off and turned over their findings to the local magistrate for eventual prosecution.

They then turned their attention to restaurants, five of which were found to be serving frozen fish and meat that had been listed on their menus as fresh.

## Tornado rips through small Loire village

From Susan MacDonald, Paris

The inhabitants of the small town of Charité-sur-Loire in Nièvre, central France, yesterday surveyed the path of destruction taken on Sunday evening by a tornado, which left one woman dead and 18 other people injured, two of them seriously.

The tornado, bringing with it high winds, rain and hailstones the size of golfballs, wrecked everything along its 650ft-wide, 1½-mile path.

Worst hit was a camping site near the Loire river where more than 200 campers were left out in the cold after caravans were overturned or cut in two by falling trees, tents whisked away, and cars buried under debris.

The townspeople, who themselves suffered great losses, offered shelter to the holidaymakers. The woman killed was said to have been hit by a falling tree.

● FREIBURG: Hailstones as big as tennis balls wrecked homes and cars in south-west Germany overnight.

Huge hailstones crashed through the roofs of houses, one narrowly missing a sleeping child.

Torrential rain pouring through the gaping roof of a monastery in the Black Forest caused damage estimated at more than £320,700 to valuable stucco ceilings.

Six people were injured in a car accident resulting from poor visibility. Crops and forests were also badly damaged and lightning sparked several fires.

● VIRGINIA BEACH: Hurricane Charley, with winds of 75 mph, lashed the central Atlantic coast of the US, causing a plane crash that killed three people and a storm surge of up to 5 ft along the coast (Reuters reports).

## NZ sets limited ban on Pretoria

From Richard Long, Wellington

New Zealand decided yesterday to impose limited sanctions on South Africa, banning farm imports from December 1 and asking the national airline to stop acting as agent for South African Airways.

Mr David Lange, the New Zealand Prime Minister, announcing the decision after a Cabinet meeting, said that the Government was also opposed totally to investment in South Africa and that legislation to ban such investment was being considered.

He said that the Cabinet had also decided that imports of uranium, coal, iron and steel should be prohibited. Details of such items and the dates from which the ban would be imposed would be announced later.

The value of New Zealand agricultural imports from South Africa is tiny — only NZ\$5.5 million (£1.8 million), mainly consisting of wine, peanuts, raisins, dried and preserved fruit, confectionery, seeds and bulbs and vegetable oils.

New Zealand's total imports from South Africa in the year to June 30 were NZ\$26.3 million. Exports totalled NZ\$22.5 million.

Mr Lange said that the Government was banning the promotion of tourism to South Africa by government tourist offices.

Mr Lange said that his Government was giving effect to the measures decided by the Commonwealth mini-summit.

"It is my hope that the measures being taken by the Commonwealth and other countries may help persuade the South African Government to begin the process of dialogue that could lead to the establishment of a non-racial and representative government in a united South Africa," he said.

● JOHANNESBURG: South Africa asserted yesterday that the effect of economic sanctions against it would be akin to chemical warfare, a weapon so indiscriminate that no one would be spared, "not even cats and dogs" (Michael Horsby writes).

Mr Louis Nel, the deputy Minister of Information and chief government spokesman, was commenting on US Senate approval of Friday for a package of sanctions.

"If the western world applies sanctions, all South Africa's peoples, and the people of the whole of the southern African region, will suffer, even cats and dogs... Sanctions are like chemical warfare, everybody will suffer, and it is just as immoral."

Mr Nel also castigated the "double standards" of western countries that opposed terrorism yet failed to condemn the African National Congress (ANC) for "horrendous deeds of terror and violence".

He was referring to the killing of five people in two landmine explosions in the rural Eastern Transvaal on Sunday. He said the mines were Russian and claimed there was no doubt that the ANC had been responsible.

"The succour and the tacit support given to the perpetrators of these murders, friends of the Ted Kennedys, the Bill Hawkes and the Bill Grays of this world, again demonstrate the double standards applied to South Africa," he said.



Mr Nel: economic sanctions akin to chemical warfare

## Furious crowd lynches youth

Val Verde, California (AFP)

— A crowd of youths lynched one of their number after he shot one youth dead and injured three others.

Gerardo Valle, aged 17, tried to intervene in a fight between two youths.

One of them fetched his hunting gun from his car, shot the youth in the face and fired into the crowd of 30 to 60 youths who turned on him, beating him to death with a post.

### Flood flight

Delhi (Reuters) — The Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, flew over flood-ravaged areas of southern India where nearly 120 people have been killed and military helicopters have had to rescue survivors and drop supplies to stranded villagers.

### Driver's fury

Bern (AP) — An angry driver dumped his car on the state rather than pay a 30 Swiss francs (£8) speeding fine. He told police they could keep the 1969 Volvo, confirmed in writing he would pay for towing and scrapping, and left the scene on foot.

### Plotter to die

Brazzaville (AP) — Claude-Ernest Ndalla, the former secretary-general of the ruling Congolese Labour Party, has been sentenced to death after being convicted of conspiracy to overthrow the Government in connection with two bombings which killed nine people.

### Stay-aways

Munich (AP) — Twenty-seven Polish and Czechoslovak tourists abandoned their tour groups and remained in West Germany last week.

### Tamil attack

Colombo (Reuters) — One government soldier and three Tamil guerrillas died in separate rebel attacks on two military camps in Sri Lanka's northern Jaffna district.

### Bank strike

Beirut (Reuters) — Staff at the Central Bank of Lebanon staged a one-day protest strike yesterday, the first anniversary of the abduction of three Christian colleagues.

### Thirsty work

Berlin (UPI) — Two East German border guards bolted from their watchtower and jumped off the Berlin Wall into the West, then celebrated at a bar where they were treated to beers.

### Death dive

Quincy, Illinois (UPI) — Two American skydivers drifted too close during a jump, entangling their parachutes and plunging to their deaths before hundreds of spectators at the International Free Fall Convention.

### Gold for eyes

Bern (AFP) — Nearly 2,000 Swiss responded in 1985 to a Red Cross appeal to citizens who replace their gold fillings with teeth to hand in their old dentures to help thousands of Nepalese with eye diseases.

### Prince jailed

Lamezia Terme, Italy (AFP) — Prince Hermann von Sachsen of West Germany has been jailed for a year for attempting to smuggle 100 million lira (£43,000) out of the country in a private aircraft.

### Honest cop

Corvallis, Oregon (AP) — Everyone in the audience knew the chief of the Albany police department was telling a lie when he took the podium, and they encouraged him to fib some more, but Chief Darrel Pepper's story about a mule that got stuck in a swamp failed to win a prize.

## Pakistan Opposition admits doubts on Bhutto challenge

From Michael Hamlyn, Karachi

The bitter campaign against the Pakistan Government dominated by President Zia Bhutto, daughter of the Prime Minister hanged by the Zia regime, seems to be getting off to a half-hearted start.

Although a number of people have died in conflicts with the security forces in Lahore and Karachi, the present disturbances have not yet attracted the whole-hearted support of the 10-party anti-government coalition, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy.

Indeed, a number of the older warhorses of the democratic movement are apparently happy to sit on the sidelines and wait until Miss Bhutto fails.

"The heads of the other parties have been bulldozed into accepting her," a prominent Karachi MRD supporter said. "She ignored the contribu-

tion of other members of the democratic movement keeping constant pressure on the regime while she was in exile, and now she has told them: 'If you want to isolate yourselves from the movement, then that is up to you'. Parties other than her Pakistan People's Party have become irrelevant."

Miss Bhutto's anticorruption ways are said to have caused offence among the older generation of politicians. "Her party has become a fan club, no party manifesto, no party programme. She acts like a film star," said one former opponent of her father, still in the MRD. "But once she fails to deliver the goods, people will lose patience with her."

Miss Bhutto, at present in Karachi's central jail after having addressed a meeting banned by the Government, may also have lost the ability directly to control the operations of the protest movement. The ultimatum which she presented to the Government

to call elections or face mass demonstrations does not expire until September, but her supporters have already launched an agitation to protest at her arrest. In doing so they run the risk of blunting the effectiveness of the weapon she was proposing to use.

It is too early to say how the protests which began last night will turn out, but the indications are not wholly encouraging for Miss Bhutto.

The main protests have so far come from the rural centres in Sind's interior. Sind province has a long and turbulent history, but no rural uprising there has managed to change any government. This was particularly proved in the turbulence of September 1983.

For governments to be affected, there must be big urban uprisings. The only urban disturbances so far have come in Lahore and Karachi — key cities undoubtedly, but there has so far been nothing in Baluchistan, or the frontier, and no other Punjab town,

apart from Lahore, has felt any ripple of trouble.

The numbers involved in last week's running battles with the police in Lahore were derisively small by the normal standards of such things in the subcontinent. Witnesses reported that the maximum number of people actively operating on the streets at the time was 1,000.

In Karachi the disturbances have been limited to the suburb of Lyari, an area which people compare to Brixton in London or Harlem in New York.

Lyari's inhabitants are among the most deprived and exploited in the country, and feel themselves outcasts in a society which has begun to develop a taste for a rising standard of living.

A policeman on the streets there described them as Negroes, and indeed many of them are said to be descendants of African slaves brought to these parts by Arab traders. They are popularly

referred to as Sidis, a local term for Abyssinians.

Though the demonstrations in Lyari yesterday began to get increasingly bitter, they, no more than the outbreaks in rural Sind, will not cause the fall of the Government or even reimposition of martial law.

"I was part of the movement against the Bhutto regime, and the only way that you can bring a government down is if the lower middle classes and the urban professionals are behind you," said Sardar Sherbaz Mazari, head of a powerful Baluch clan and former leader of an MRD party, said.

"I see no sign of that at present. The doctors and the lawyers and the shopkeepers are not supporting this agitation. Unless and until they are involved, you will have no results."

Mr Wali Khan, one of the few leaders of the MRD still at liberty, said yesterday that his party was not yet ready to start the protests, which have been called for by the People's Party. He has just formed the

Awami National Party from a coalition of three other parties.

He so little regards the chances of the present agitation succeeding that he left last night for a 10-day visit to the Soviet Union and a meeting of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization.

Other observers noted Miss Bhutto's chances are not like Mrs Corazon Aquino's were in the Philippines. Unlike the situation in Manila, the Opposition is still essentially disunited, the religious elements in the MRD are not wholly prepared to support the notion of a woman leader, and there is no evidence of any split in the armed forces.

It is suggested that Miss Bhutto's best hope of achieving power might be to cause such an upheaval that a renewed martial law regime comes into being. Once the newly active generals have got rid of President Zia, it is suggested that Miss Bhutto hopes to negotiate with them for a share in power.



## The Sudan civil war

# Red Cross halts airlift of food to south after rebels shoot down plane

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

The International Committee of the Red Cross has halted its food relief airlift from Entebbe to Wau, in southern Sudan, which began only last Thursday in an attempt to alleviate the famine there.

Red Cross officials said the airlift would be restarted if an assurance of its safety could be obtained, otherwise the planes used for it would be withdrawn.

The Sudan People's Liberation Army, which is fighting a guerrilla war against the Government, yesterday confirmed that its forces shot down the Sudan Airways Fokker Friendship as it took off from Malakal, 400 miles south of Khartoum, on a scheduled flight on Saturday.

The SPLA's clandestine radio station, monitored here, said the plane was brought down by a missile. It said the Sudan Government must accept responsibility for the loss of the 60 lives, because it had ignored an SPLA order banning all flights over the "war zone."

Yesterday the governor of Upper Nile province, Colonel Simon Manang, reported from Malakal that there were no survivors. All the 57 pas-

sengers and three crew were Sudanese, he said, and most of the passengers were women and children.

Colonel Manang described the shooting down of the plane as a "savage deed". It crashed about four miles from Malakal.

## Attack on rebels

Mr John Luk, a spokesman in London for the SPLA, said that the shooting down of the plane on Saturday morning came only three hours after Libyan warplanes launched an attack on rebel positions at the town of Bor, 300 miles away. He said that the strict air exclusion zone announced by the SPLA was imposed after it was learnt that Sudanese troops, backed by Libya, were preparing an offensive.

airport, after witnesses had seen a surface-to-air missile strike one of its engines.

The SPLA radio station, which operates from Addis Ababa, yesterday broadcast a message of congratulation to men of the SPLA's Fashoda Battalion for shooting down the aircraft.

It described the civilian

airliner as an "enemy plane," and said the Fashoda battalion had carried out a "heroic, historic and successful operation."

"The deaths of the innocent civilians on the plane rest squarely on the shoulders of the Khartoum Government," it claimed.

The radio added that the Sudanese Prime Minister, Mr Sadeq al-Mahdi, should abandon his warlike attitude to the SPLA.

It repeated allegations that the Prime Minister had visited Libya recently to obtain military support for a drive against the SPLA, and claimed that 13,000 Libyan troops were already in Sudan.

Only hours before the plane was shot down, the SPLA issued a warning that all aircraft, including relief planes, were banned from flying over the "war zone" because the Sudanese Army was using them to reinforce its positions in the south.

Aid officials said yesterday that two million people now face starvation in the south of the country. Efforts are being made to move some food by road from Uganda to Juba.

## Chance to charm at snake festival



Three youths celebrating Nag Panchami, the snake festival, yesterday in Shirala village, India.

They caught and wore a dozen non-venomous ones around their necks and bodies. In India the snake is a symbol of life, strength and good luck.

## Impressionists moving house

Paris (AP) — Thousands crowded into the Jeu de Paume yesterday for a final look before the great museum of Impressionist art is closed permanently. The Culture Ministry said the collection, with works by Cézanne, Renoir and Manet, had outgrown its quarters and was to be moved, with Impressionist works from the Louvre, to the Orsay Museum, opening in December.

## Australia quits air exercise with US as trade war looms

From Stephen Taylor, Sydney

Australia has followed up protests to Washington over what it condemns as unfriendly trade practices by withdrawing from a big air force exercise with the United States next month.

What is emerging as a serious rift in relations between the two countries took a new turn yesterday when the Defence Ministry confirmed that the Royal Australian Air Force would not take part in exercises with the US Navy and Air Force because of "resource constraints".

There is a widespread conviction in Canberra that Washington has taken its friendship too much for granted, particularly given Australia's support in the effective dissolution last week of Auzus as a trilateral defence alliance.

Ministers here are outraged that the Reagan Administration has blatantly ignored Canberra's appeals against the decision to sell US grain at subsidised prices to Australian customers, such as the Soviet Union.

The Defence Ministry said participation in the Cape Thunder exercises in the Philippines from September 5 to 20 had been "deferred" in favour of the next in the series in May. There was no public

linkage with the trade dispute, but Canberra has never before withdrawn from a defence project with its closest ally, and the message is unmistakable.

Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, was bluntly critical of the Administration last week when he exchanged letters with Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, to formalize the ending of New Zealand from Auzus.

Australians saw their economy threatened with "terrible damage" at the hands of their best friend, Mr Hayden said. "We do not demand aid from the US. Australia is one of the few countries which has an adverse balance of trade with the US."

He repeated the message at the weekend: the trade war, which could cost Australia \$AUS 500 million (£205 million) a year, would undermine its defence capacity.

"We won't be able to afford to buy helicopters or fly our aircraft as much as we want to, or go out on maritime surveillance patrols," he said.

The stage is set for the visit to Canberra next week by Senator Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, for talks on the trade issue.

## Cameroon mission by Peres

Jerusalem — Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Prime Minister, is expected to fly to Cameroon next week when the two countries renew diplomatic relations after 19 years (Ian Murray writes).

The West African country is one of six on the continent where Israel now has a consular interest section and where, according to Foreign Ministry sources, there have been talks recently about re-establishing the ties broken off at the outbreak of the Six Day War in 1967.

A report on Israeli radio that relations were to be restored was not confirmed, but the ministry spokesman said it was normal practice to make no announcement until an agreement was completed.

There have been persistent rumours in recent weeks that other African countries were to renew relations, following the example of Ivory Coast, which agreed to exchange ambassadors at the end of last year.

Before the Six Day War, Israel had 29 embassies in Africa but only South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland and Malawi have maintained relations. Egypt, Zaire, Liberia and now Ivory Coast have diplomatic links, and there has been a series of high-level private missions by senior Israeli officials and politicians in recent months to try to persuade others to resume normal relations.

These visits have been spearheaded by Mr David Kimche, director-general of the Foreign Ministry.

Apart from Cameroon, Gabon and Togo have been reported to be considering restoring relations. The other three countries where there are interest sections are Ghana, Kenya and Burkina Faso.

Given the Soviet influence in much of Africa, it is hoped here that the talks on consular matters between Israel and the Soviet Union will encourage others to re-establish links.

## Israel cuts funds to ministries

From Ian Murray Jerusalem

The Israeli Cabinet has voted for a 3.9 per cent across-the-board cut in funding to all civilian ministries in a bid to slash the cost of bureaucracy by a further 320 million shekels (£160 million).

The cuts were approved by 14 to five votes with five abstentions.

Many ministers expressed concern that education would inevitably suffer from these new economies and that the defence budget was not being reviewed by the entire Cabinet.

Only last December the national budget was trimmed by 250 million shekels, with new levies being imposed on education and teachers having to give up free periods to save 60,000 hours of paid working time.

The National Parents' Association has now written to the Government demanding that education be spared. Mr Yitzhak Navon, the Minister for Education, has already warned his Cabinet colleagues that further cuts are impossible without reducing grants to cultural facilities, such as museums, orchestras and youth movements.

Once again defence has been spared, with Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Minister for Defence, demanding a 92 million shekel increase in his budget because the value of the dollar has fallen against the shekel, so reducing the purchasing power of American aid.

This fact, however, underlines the success of the coalition Government's austerity programme in stabilizing the economy and slashing the runaway inflation rate.

For the first time in recent years, the whole budget debate has been conducted in shekels rather than in dollars — as had been necessary until recently to ensure that figures withstood exchange fluctuations.

## Zionist tombs daubed

Jerusalem (Reuters) — Nazi swastikas were daubed on the tombs of modern Zionism's founding father, Theodore Herzl, and the former Israeli Prime Minister, Golda Meir, during Sunday night.

Police suspect ultra-ortho-

dex Jewish fanatics were responsible.

Slogans on their tombs and those of lesser-known Zionist leaders indicated the desecration was carried out by Jews who consider the state of Israel an abomination.

## Djibouti breaks Aden link over jet incident

Djibouti (Reuters) — The Red Sea state of Djibouti has broken air and sea links with nearby South Yemen after two MiG fighters of the South Yemeni Air Force intercepted an Air Djibouti airliner over the sea.

Mr Moumin Bahdon Farah, the Djibouti Minister of Foreign Affairs, lodged a formal protest with the South Yemeni chargé d'affaires and described the interception on Saturday as a grave and disturbing act of piracy.

The Air Djibouti Boeing 720 was flying home from the North Yemeni capital of Sanaa with 59 passengers on board when the two MiGs forced it to land at Aden.

Armed men searched the plane, apparently in the hope of finding supporters of the former President, Mr Ali Nasser Mohammed, who lost power in South Yemen last January after bloody fighting between rival Marxist factions, informed sources said. (They reported that Mr Hus-

sein Kassem Ahmed, an associate of Mr Nasser Mohammed, was on board the plane, but was allowed to continue his journey after the Ethiopian pilot refused to take off without him.)

Mr Ahmed has been shuttling through Djibouti on trips between Addis Ababa, where Mr Nasser Mohammed is living in exile, and Sanaa, where thousands of his supporters sought sanctuary.

In Aden yesterday an official spokesman, quoted by Aden radio, said the airliner left its usual course and "strayed 80 km (50 miles) into prohibited Yemeni territory".

The dispute is complicated by the close ideological links between Marxist Ethiopia and South Yemen and by the desire of both Yemeni governments for good relations with each other.

The interception of the plane marks the first time Djibouti has become caught up in the affair.

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Cartoon  
Politics for  
Chinese



Australia quits exercise with USSR  
trade war looms

SPECTRUM I

# Without a grain of remorse



## THE HARVEST OF SORROW

by Robert Conquest

Part 2: The famine rages

As the winter of 1932 wore on, famine in the Ukrainian countryside grew steadily worse. On November 20, a government decree withheld the distribution of any grain at all to peasants in payment for their work on collective farms until Stalin's grain delivery quota had been met.

Villages that could not meet the demands were literally blockaded. A month later, a list was published of whole districts "to which supplies of commercial products have been halted until they achieve a decisive improvement in fulfilment of grain collective plans". Inhabitants of these blockaded districts were deported en masse to the north.

As the government's brigades of thugs and idealists probed houses and yards for grain in the later months of 1932, the peasants invented methods of finding and preserving something to eat.

There were public attacks on hiding grain in the straw by inadequate threshing, which took place on a number of collective farms. If the peasant took this grain to the local nationalized mill it would go to the government, so local artisans built hand mills. Party newspapers reported that they were discovered by the hundreds—200 in one district, 755 in one month in another. When they were found, the constructor and user were arrested. With or without such implements, extraordinary "bread" was made—for example, sunflower oil cake soaked in water, but with millet

Fifteen years after the Russian Revolution had removed the Soviet Union's private landowners, Stalin began his assault on the peasantry. Hundreds of thousands were deported or put in labour camps and then, by imposing unrealistic grain quotas, he starved the rest into submission, paying particular attention to the Ukraine, whose people had a tradition of independence. By the end of the campaign, 14.5 million peasants across the Soviet Union lay dead; more than a third of them Ukrainians.

and buckwheat chaff and a little rye flour to hold it together.

There were local rebellions in the Ukraine throughout the winter and spring. The peasants were usually infuriated into revolt because there was grain available, often within miles of where they starved. Not all the grain was exported or sent to the cities or the army. Local granaries held reserves for emergencies such as war: the famine itself was not sufficient occasion for their release.

Food available on the spot but denied to the starving constituted an unbearable provocation—particularly when grain and potatoes were piled up in the open and left to rot. In the Lubotino area, several thousand tons were held in a field, surrounded by barbed wire. When they began to go bad, they were transferred from the Potato Trust to the Alcohol Trust, but were left in the fields until they were useless even for that.

Riots took place with the sole aim of getting at grain in granaries or potatoes in distilleries. In the village of Pustovirivka, the Party secretary was killed and the potatoes seized. In punishment, about 100 peasants were shot. At Khmeliv, a "women's revolt" stormed the granary and three were later sentenced. A witness of these events noted: "It happened at a time when people were hungry but still had strength."

At the height of the famine in the spring of 1933, peasants in



Mikolaiv province attacked an already-rotting dump of grain and were machine-gunned by the guards of OGPU, Stalin's secret police. In Poltava province, villagers looted a grain warehouse but some, too weak to carry the corn home, died on the way back and the rest were arrested next day. Many were shot, the rest given sentences of between five and 10 years.

The state devised systematic methods of extracting the peasant's family valuables. Even in small neighbourhood towns or the larger villages, a peasant was able to use the Torgsin ("trade

with foreigners") shops. Part of the Soviet government's efforts to unearth any resources usable in the international market, these shops freely sold goods, including food, but accepted as payment only foreign currency and precious metal or stones.

Many peasants had the odd gold ornament or coin which would bring them a little bread. At these shops, golden crosses or earrings would go for a few kilograms of flour or fat. A teacher received "50 grammes of sugar, or a cake of soap and 200 grammes of rice" for a silver dollar.

In a village of Zhytomyr prov-

ince, the landlords and other richer pre-revolutionary inhabitants had been Roman Catholics. In the Catholic cemetery they had often been buried with gold rings and other jewellery. In the winter of 1932-33, villagers opened the graves secretly and used the jewellery to buy food.

At the beginning of 1933, a third grain levy was announced and a further assault on the now non-existent reserves of the Ukrainian peasantry took place. People had been dying throughout the winter, but death on a mass scale really began early in March 1933.

"People had swollen faces and

In a cabin near Kharkov, a 14-year-old girl and her brother, aged two and a half (left) survived. An eyewitness reported: "This young child crawled about the floor like a frog, and its poor little body was so deformed that it did not resemble a human being... black bread and potatoes in varying quantities had been the sole nourishment of this infant that had been on the point of death many times in the past winter

legs and stomachs... and now they ate anything at all," one observer wrote. "They caught mice, rats, sparrows, ants, earthworms."

"They ground up bones into flour, and did the same with leather and shoe soles; they cut up old skins and furs to make noodles of a kind, and they cooked glue. And when the grass came up, they began to dig up the roots and eat the leaves and the buds; they used everything there was: dandelions, and burdock, and bluebells, and willowroot, and sedums and nettles..."

Murder became commonplace. In the village of Bilka, Denys Ischenko killed his sister, his brother-in-law and their 16-year-old daughter in order to obtain their 30lb of flour. Ischenko also murdered his friend, Petro Korobeynyk, who was carrying four loaves of bread which he had somehow obtained in the city. There are innumerable reports of suicide, almost invariably by hanging; mothers frequently put their children out of their misery.

The most horrifying result was cannibalism. "Some went insane, the *samizdat* novelist Vasily Grossman wrote. "There were people who cut up and cooked corpses, who killed their own children and ate them. I saw one. She had been brought to the district centre under convoy. Her face was human, but her eyes were those of a wolf. These are cannibals, they said, and must be shot."

But not all were shot. In the late 1930s, 325 cannibals from the Ukraine—75 men and 250

women—were reported to be still serving life sentences in Baltic-White Sea Canal prison camps. One man who had been working on the collectivization campaign in Siberia came back to the Ukraine in 1933 to find the population of his village "almost extinct".

Driven by desperation, large numbers of those who could still move left the villages. If they could not reach the cities, they hung around the railway stations, if unable to reach the stations, they went to the railway lines and begged bread from the passing trains. Even skilled workers in the Ukrainian cities found themselves existing on black bread, potatoes and salt fish. As early as the summer of 1932, office workers' bread rations had been cut in Kiev from 1 lb to ½ lb a day, while industrial workers' rations were reduced from 2 lb to 1½ lb.

At the bread shops, there were queues more than 400 yards long, the people so weak that they were able to stand only by holding on to the belt of the person in front. Each would receive from under 1 lb to under ½ lb of bread, the last few hundred perhaps getting nothing but tickets or chalked numbers on their hands to present the next day.

The peasants flocked towards the cities to join these queues, to buy from those who had managed to get bread there, or simply under vaguely understood compulsion. Although road blocks and controls were set up to keep them out, many managed to get through.

In the towns, eerie scenes took place. People hurried about their affairs in the normal way although "there were starving children, old men, girls, crawling about them on all fours", hardly able to beg, mainly ignored.

In Kiev, Kharkov, Dnipropetrovsk and Odessa it became routine for the local authorities to go round the town in the early morning, clearing up the corpses. In 1933, about 150 dead bodies a day were gleaned in the streets of Poltava.

Adapted from *The Harvest of Sorrow* by Robert Conquest, to be published by Hutchinson on August 28, price £16.95.

### TOMORROW

How Stalin kept his secret

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1988

### Changing role of Hungary's Catholics

## Church girds itself to compete with state for minds of young

From Roger Boyes Budapest

"Jesus arrives in Budapest," declared the oddly disturbing headline but, as the bulky presence of the British tourist Tim Rice seemed to confirm, the newspaper was celebrating the hit musical *Jesus Christ Superstar* rather than a sudden religious revival or the Second Coming.

Something, though, is stirring in the beleaguered religious life of Hungary.

For years the Hungarians have been overshadowed by the strength and militancy of the Polish Catholic Church which, buoyed by a Polish Pope, has not been shy of criticizing the Government.

By contrast the Hungarian Primate, Cardinal Laszlo Lelaki, who died last month, was a great conciliator, a man who believed in small steps. "The Hungarian model differs from the Polish," he said some months before he died.

The Hungarian Church reserved the right to discipline priests who used "too sharp a voice, perhaps in a 'Polish' way". The new head of the Hungarian episcopate, Archbishop Laszlo Paskai, will, in the view of many priests, have to adjust the Lelaki line and perhaps put up a tougher front to the authorities.

"It's not a question of timidity or bravery," commented a long-standing critic of the late cardinal. "We simply have to face, rather than avoid, our problems and do so honestly and directly."

Cardinal Lelaki was secretary to Cardinal Mindszenty, his predecessor as Primate, and as such witnessed the humiliation of many priests at the hands of the Stalinist secret police.

Cardinal Mindszenty himself was arrested, jailed, tried and eventually sought refuge in the United States Embassy. Cardinal Lelaki, by moving the Church out of an explicitly anti-communist corner, wanted to avoid a repetition of these terrors.

But the problems to be tackled by the new Church leadership will inevitably mean some confrontation with the authorities.

The most glaring issue is that of the so-called "basic communities". There are between 3,000 and 4,000 of them in Hungary, each grouping on average about 25 parishioners.

They are essentially gatherings of young people and the services often include guitar-playing priests, sermons that touch on politics or Hungarian history and long discussions.

But about 5,000 follow a

radical priest called Father Gyorgy Bulanyi who, assisted by some 25 sympathetic clerics, encourages pacifists to dodge the draft and does nothing to discourage criticism of the authorities by his young supporters. Not only the Government but also the bishops disapprove.

Yet the new Primate will probably have to put up with Father Bulanyi and the inevitable criticisms from the Government, if only because of the chronic shortage of priests in Hungary.

The basic communities are at least ensuring that the Catholic faith is reaching young people and, despite Cardinal Lelaki's efforts, there is really no way of splitting these young Christians into good, non-political ones and bad radicals.

Hungary has only about 2,400 priests (Poland could probably export this number as missionaries and not notice the difference) and about half of its episcopate are either extremely old or ill. The new Primate therefore has to rejuvenate the clergy, which means a much more active role in church education and among young people.

"It is a question of competing for youngsters," a Budapest priest said, "of luring them away from state universities and into our world." The clever Minister of Religion, Mr Imre Miklos, spoiled by years of smooth sailing with Cardinal Lelaki, may not like that much.

Before his death, Cardinal Lelaki had worked out with the Vatican two ways of rejuvenating the Church. When they are put into practice they will spell an uncomfortable time for the authorities.

The first move is to build up a new female religious order—the Sisters of Our Lady of Hungary—which will have an explicit responsibility for social work. This is the first time that the Church order in Hungary has moved out of the sphere of teaching.

Social work—dealing with alcoholics, potential suicides, broken families—will pull the Church into the mainstream of social criticism.

The other big change is the authorization of laymen to preach, teach the Catechism, dispense Communion and, in the absence of ordained priests, run parishes. Women, too, will be allowed to work as so-called "co-operators".

It is the bishops who choose these laymen, but the Government has veto powers and also insists that full-time co-operators swear allegiance to the state.

Senator Lugar: backing for a young democracy



Senator Lugar: backing for a young democracy

## US letter of support delivered to Aquino

From Keith Dalton Manila

American Senator Richard Lugar, who led a US mission to observe February's presidential election in Manila, returned here yesterday to begin a three-day visit and to deliver a personal letter of support to President Aquino.

After a 2½-hour meeting with Mrs Aquino, Mr Lugar said the letter from Mr Reagan, who is due to meet the Philippines' leader next month, "simply indicated how much he looked forward to entertaining her (and) how strongly he supports this democracy in the Philippines".

Mrs Aquino is going ahead with an eight-day visit to the US beginning on September 15, despite official and private warnings of a possible military coup or an attempted takeover by supporters of the deposed President, Mr Ferdinand Marcos.

Mr Lugar said his scheduled address to a joint session of Congress "will be very helpful" in securing speedy approval of a multi-million-dollar aid package. He also said her talks with American business and banking leaders should attract more US investment to the country.

The future of US bases in the country was not discussed. Mourners shot: Eight mourners at a wake for a murder victim were themselves shot dead before dawn yesterday by 10 masked men wearing military fatigues.

The state-run Philippine News Agency said 10 others were wounded when the gunmen barged into a north Manila house and ordered the mourners to line up before opening fire with automatic rifles.

Police said the motive for the killing was not known.

## Clampdown tries to erase the drug addict image

From Our South Asia Correspondent Kathmandu

### NEPAL Part 2

As the new Nepalese Government takes stock of its position and faces up to the country's problems with an almost completely new Cabinet, plans are being made for initiatives on two widely differing but internationally important fronts.

As with all Nepalese governments, the principal problem that confronts the ministers of King Birendra Bikram Bir Shah Dev is the grinding poverty and economic chaos that make life uncommonly hard for the peasants.

Officials are being somewhat more confident of late that there will be an improvement in the economy—the balance of payments was in the black for the past year after two years in the red, even though the balance of trade was severely out of kilter.

A severe devaluation last autumn was largely to be credited for the improved figures, but an associated increase in costs will rapidly fuel inflation unless domestic incomes may be held down.

The Finance Ministry is at present negotiating with the World Bank for a "structural adjustment loan" of "significant" proportions. While the loan will undoubtedly help the country's budgetary problems, the conditions on which it may be granted will not

reduce the political difficulties of the Government. It may well be compelled to withdraw fertilizer subsidies, and curtail the hidden subsidies to the consumer given by huge loans to public corporations. An increase in the tax take—presently only 9 per cent of gross domestic product—is also possible.

But one of the most striking changes the new Government plans to bring about is in control of the illicit narcotics trade.

Nepal's drug image stems from the 1960s, when Kathmandu and its "Freak Street" was the last stop on the hippie road to paradise.

According to a Jesuit mission which has made a speciality of looking after Nepal's own drug addicts, there are 15,000 of them among the capital's population of 450,000—about one in 30 of the inhabitants. "Ten years ago," according to Father Tom Gaffney, who heads the St Xavier's social service centre, "there were a mere 50 hard-drug addicts here."

Kathmandu has also become a key transit point for the international drug trade. What can be bought for \$20 (£13) here, Father Gaffney points

out, can be sold on the streets of New York for \$500. This international trade has increased dramatically since the opening of a direct Kathmandu-Katmandu air link, which brings the poppy fields of the Afghan frontier uncomfortably close.

Both social workers, such as Father Gaffney, and Western authorities with an interest in halting the drug trade are encouraged by clampdown plans Nepal is making.

A senior government official noted that even without further legislation there had been an increase in drug arrests.

The official indicated that Nepal might even consider bringing in a penalty as severe as capital punishment for drug smuggling. "I would certainly prefer a Malaysia-type solution," he said.

Until last year Nepal kept the death penalty for rapists only, but after an outbreak of bombing they introduced it for acts of terrorism, too.

Western authorities expect the new measures to include at least a customs crackdown on smuggling, the installation of a single authority to deal with the problem, and an extension of the special court set up to mete out justice to drug cases.

The special court last week handed out a three-year jail sentence and a fine of 15,000 rupees (\$500) to a West German girl trying to take hashish out of the country. Concluded

## Cartoon politics for Chinese

From Robert Gries Peking

The readers of two Shanghai newspapers this weekend were treated to the first cartoon depictions of Chinese political figures since 1949.

The cartoons of the Chinese leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, and the Communist Party General Secretary, Mr Hu Yaobang, appeared on Friday in the conservative, Shanghai-based *Liberation Daily* and in the Shanghai *Culture and Art News*.

The cartoons were printed on the back page of *Liberation Daily* (circulation nearly one million) along with other cartoons that were exhibited in a Shanghai competition at the weekend. The *Shanghai Art and Culture News* carried the cartoons on its front page and



"Comrade Yaobang leads us in a new song": a cartoon breaks with conventions.

also ran a leading article about them. Mr Deng was portrayed as a bridge player in a caricature entitled "The China Card," by a young artist named Zhang Weiping.

In the cartoon, a full-faced Mr Deng in a Mao jacket, rendered in a style similar to that of the Western cartoonist Lurie, raises his right hand with a playing card that reads

"China style." On the table in front of him are arranged three cards that read "Modernization". The domestic China news service said Mr Deng was portrayed "as thoughtful and in control."

Mr Hu, pictured by veteran cartoonist Ke Da in a sketch called "Comrade Yaobang leads us in a new song," wears a Western suit and tie and has his hair slicked back. With

arms raised, eyes shut and mouth open, he appears to be crooning in a nightclub.

In an editorial entitled "Funny Chinese Characters," Hong Kong's *South China Sunday Morning Post* said: "Any doubts about the scope of China's current social and cultural change should be dispelled by the latest news from Shanghai—the political caricature is back."

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# Degrees of risk: earn or learn

As A-level results are declared, school-leavers have to decide between going to university, if they can get in, and starting a job, if they can find one.

Sally Brompton, in the first of a two-part series, reports on this crucial decision

It was with a mixture of hope and dread that 19-year-old Lizzy Ella scanned her mail each morning, searching for the letter which dictated her immediate future and possibly affect the entire pattern of her life. Along with thousands of other young people, she was waiting for her A-level results to discover whether she had qualified to go to university.

In today's climate of high unemployment and diminishing job expectations, Britain has become very much a country of those who have degrees and those who have not.

And despite the fact that unemployment among graduates has dropped dramatically in the past five years, youngsters like Lizzy Ella who have just received their A-level results still face the dilemma of deciding whether to enter the groves of academe for the sake of that glittering prize or to spend those often vital three years earning practical experience in the academically grey area of commerce and industry.

Almost a quarter of students who acquire three A-levels make a positive decision not to go to university, which is some indication of the extent to which a degree has become something of an unknown quantity.

Apart from professions such as medicine and the law, where the necessary qualifications are cut and dried, an increasing number of school leavers is turning to careers in the job exists entirely in the eye of the beholder in a buyers' market.

Certainly, Lizzy Ella is not unusual in neither knowing what she wants to do when and if she graduates nor understanding what career benefits — if any — a degree may provide. "I can't see any harm in having a degree", she argues. "Surely it can only help".

Yet in spite of her vagueness she was so anxious to go to a red-brick university to read classical studies that she retook her three A-levels in the hope of improving on last year's grades — which she did, marginally. Her decision is fuelled by the desire to acquire some sort of qualification plus a genuine interest in the classics, although she admits: "I can't actually think of any super job that requires a classical education".

It is an attitude which suggests that a degree is, in many cases, no longer a measure of knowledge but a marketable commodity. Significantly, more university students are choosing to study social administration and business studies than any other subject. Equally significant is the fact that of the 51,921 students who applied for that particular course last year, only 21,437 were accepted.

While competition is high in all subjects — of 176,533 applicants to the 46 universities in the United Kingdom last year, 32,889 were offered places — university is still regarded by many as a three-year respite from the traumas of the job market.

Nicholas Taylor, aged 16, is typical when he says: "I don't really feel I would be experienced enough to leave school at 17 and go straight into a job. I took most of my O-levels when I was about a year younger than anyone else in my class and I feel a year younger".

With a dozen O-levels under his belt, Nicholas is currently studying for the three A-levels he plans to take next year. His ambition is to read English at Cambridge but he says: "My main reason for wanting to go to university is not to achieve any academic excellence but because I equate getting a degree — any degree — with getting a good job afterwards".

It is a realistic approach to his future and although he has yet to decide what career to follow — "possibly advertising, otherwise something vague in business" — he is considering spending an additional two years articled to a solicitor in order to have "something to fall back on if everything goes wrong".

As it happens, advertising is one of those service industries in which a degree may open the first doors but is not necessarily an advantage in the long run. Roger Talbot, a 39-year-old account director with an advertising agency in Middlesex,



**'I'm grateful that I started at the bottom'**

CLARE GUYER

feels that by starting at the bottom he gained a certain long-term advantage over his graduate colleagues. "I don't think going to university gives many people the ability to think on their feet", says Talbot. "And at least I have personally experienced how every department works".

Despite winning a scholarship to his minor public school and passing three A-levels, Talbot left school at 18 anxious to earn a living. He admits that it has been a hard slog to the top. "To be honest, I do regret not going to university because it might have meant that I could have joined a big agency right at the beginning instead of spending time



**'I can't think of a super job that requires a classical education'**

LIZZY ELLA

in small agencies learning the ropes. "And I think that, ultimately, there is a practical advantage because university does give you a much more intelligent and keener mind — and possibly a much more disciplined mind".

It is not the kind of practical advantage that 31-year-old Jacqueline Gray has found lacking during her eight years as an insurance broker. "I considered going to university but I had an urge to travel and that was more important to me than further education", she says. "Also, at that time there were an awful lot of people who had got degrees and still had difficulty finding jobs. I felt I would have a good chance of getting a better job by not going to university".

She got into breaking through secretarial work and says: "I doubt if I would be doing the same job today if I had gone to university. It's not the most interesting of businesses but I'm very successful at it and good at what I do. Anyway, my only ambition was to make lots of money".

"Now I'm a director of the company, well established with lots of clients and that's what I shall continue to do. I feel that from an education point of view graduates are at an advantage but business-wise they're not".

That was something Clare Guyer discovered after leaving university. Guyer, now aged 38, is one of the approximately 15 per cent of students in Britain who for a variety of reasons leave university before taking final exams.

Just two terms into her modern languages course at Birmingham University, she decided it was not what she wanted. "I expected it to be more stimulating", she recalls. "I was a bit immature and unsure of myself and I found that at university you don't get much chance to get to know yourself and what you're capable of doing as a person".

Instead, she joined a London store as a management trainee and worked her way up to the position of buyer. Today, married with three children, she teaches and administers at a Youth Training Scheme school near her home in Essex.

"I haven't the slightest regret about leaving university", she says. "If I had stayed on and gone into retailing as a graduate trainee I don't think I would have got on as fast as I did. I don't feel I would have gained much either financially or as a trainee. I'm very grateful that

I started at the bottom and worked my way up".

It is certainly a philosophy that has paid off in the past, as is illustrated by many of today's captains of industry. Both Gerald Ronson, chairman and chief executive of the Heron Corporation, and Sir David Plastow, managing director and chief executive of Vickers, are classic examples of high achievers who have reached the top without the benefit of a university education.

Now 47, Ronson left school at 15 and went to work in his father's furniture factory. "I have no regrets about not going to university", he says. "But for those who have the ability and brain power to maxi-



**'A degree was the first rung on the ladder'**

DIANA BATTLE

mize a university education for their career, I think that is very worthwhile. But it is something they must really want to do because there are people who have the intellectual ability but don't apply themselves to academic learning".

Sir David Plastow, aged 54, admits that he would like to have gone to university but was "rather preoccupied at the time with playing a lot of cricket". Instead, he spent five years as an indentured fitter, earning about £7 a week, before joining Vauxhall Motors.

Despite regretting his lack of academic qualifications, he feels that his "immediate immersion into industrial life taught me to relate to

a lot of different people". And he believes that although a degree "sets one apart and is necessary for certain roles, the qualities required for posts in commerce and industry are those of being a self-starter, capable of making judgements and taking risks and above all of having leadership qualities".

The possibility of combining such characteristics with an academic record is demonstrated by 32-year-old Diana Battle. After graduating in biology and physiology at London University, she sold space for an accountancy magazine, became an article to a chartered accountant for six months ("too boring, dear, absolutely deadly"), and ran Radio Caroline for two years before being called to the Bar. However, instead of serving her pupillage ("I decided this really wasn't for me") she started her own tax practice in London which led her into lecturing.

Today she works as a tax adviser as well as lecturing in business affairs, accounting and law. "There's no doubt that having a degree was really the first rung on the ladder for me", she says, "but that alone wouldn't have got me where I am now. I think that further step — in my case, training for the bar — makes you a much more viable commodity".

It can be argued that those destined for the top are going to get there anyway, irrespective of university education. That is certainly the conviction of Dr Dave Hessayon, the 58-year-old millionaire chairman of Pan Britannica Industries, an agricultural chemicals firm, and the world's top selling author of gardening books. Despite his own academic qualifications — a special honours degree in botany and chemistry from Leeds University — he has no doubt that he would still be where he is today even if he had taken a non-academic route.

"I would have worked my way up through the marketing side where a degree is not so essential", Dr Hessayon says. "Certainly as a writer my degree has never helped me. I've met graduates who really can't string two sentences together".

## TOMORROW

What the headhunters look for and how they assess job-seekers

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## Guess who's just discovered rape?

The latest issue of

Woman's Own

features a 'cynical attempt to exploit women's suffering and rage', says

Germaine Greer

At last, *Woman's Own* has discovered rape. Feminist publications started dealing with it 30 years ago and, partly as a result of their continued struggle to offer outraged women a better deal, official perceptions of rape have changed. The London Rape Crisis Centre has been publishing annual reports since 1977. In June 1984 the Women's National Commission set up an ad hoc working group to study women and violence: its report was published at the end of 1985.

Yet *Woman's Own*, having had 25,000 replies to a questionnaire published in the magazine in May, dares to proclaim "Our report — your report" — will now be sent to every MP in the country, to the police, and other interested authorities. From now on no one in Britain will be able to say that there is no proper information on the subject.

If *Woman's Own* had bothered to research the information already available it would not have found so many of the results of its questionnaire "incredible".

The magazine found that 76 per cent of victims had not reported the crime to the police; the rape crisis centres have reported consistently that only one in four of the incidents they know of is also known to the police. However, unlike the rape crisis centres, *Woman's Own* put words into women's mouths to explain why. Women were offered five alternative explanations: "I was afraid they'd be unsympathetic"; "I didn't think they'd believe me"; "I couldn't stand the thought of those questions and the internal examination"; "I was too upset"; "I just wanted to forget it had ever happened".

Actually, women's unwillingness to report rape is quite realistic. The "clear-up rate" in rape cases — i.e. those declared closed — is 64 per cent; in a third of cases no perpetrator is ever identified. In about half the cases known to the police the woman recognized her attacker, so the clear-up rate is largely due to the victim's identification and not to police work.

Not all of the cases cleared up result in arrest: a recent survey revealed that only 80 per cent of arrests resulted in prosecution, and only half of the prosecutions led to a conviction for rape or a related offence.

*Woman's Own* made no mention of rape crisis centres or counselling or women's support systems; indeed it seems to be labouring under the delusion that it is the first publication to offer raped women compassion. "Who cares?" it wailed. "We do!"

The magazine would have us understand that it ran the rape questionnaire "to discover how widespread the problem is; and because precious little research has been

carried out into this brutal crime". Students of the raw data might wonder why, if information is the goal, the questionnaire begins "In general, how do you feel about the sentences given to convicted rapists?" That question screened out all those who did not feel strongly, and would consequently not spend an hour on the questionnaire, or bother to buy a stamp and post the letter. As a result we have the shock-horror lead story that 98 per cent "of women" think sentences for convicted rapists are too lenient. It is highly unlikely that 98 per cent of women know what sentences rapists actually get.



Shocking: but is there anything new behind the headlines?

Four out of five of these same respondents want life imprisonment for rape: 60 per cent of them think rapists should be castrated and 39 per cent of them want hanging brought back for rape. This kind of emphasis is counterproductive. So few rapists are convicted because the crime is considered so grave that the accused must have every opportunity to defend himself.

Actually, rape is simply having intercourse with a woman against her will: it is always despicable and cruel but it also happens to be a national sport. Brutal rape is an outgrowth of the accepted practice of date-rape, of not taking no for an answer. Punishing the one with hanging while tolerating the other is a nonsense.

Sex-and-violence sells newspapers: rape is the quintessential expression of sex with violence. This week's *Woman's Own* cover story represents no more than a cynical attempt to exploit women's suffering and milk the reservoir of women's rage for free, sensational copy. Its information value is nil.

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## CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1032

1 Second Portuguese city (6)  
5 Cheat (4)  
8 Armpit (5)  
9 Dramatic scene (7)  
11 Encumbrance (8)  
13 Jetty (4)  
15 Lord Peter Wimsey's creator (7,6)  
17 Therefore (4)  
18 Serenely joyful (8)  
21 In funds (7)  
22 Cut back (5)  
23 Throw off (4)  
24 Game (6)

DOWN  
2 Nabataean capital (5)  
3 Navy's T.A. equivalent (1,11)  
4 Bone marrow inflammation (13)  
6 Particular (7)  
7 Squallidness (10)  
10 Not determined (10)  
12 Sanity (4)  
14 Permit (6)  
16 Formal robes (7)  
19 Flaw (5)  
20 Despatched (4)  
22 In favour (3)

SOLUTION TO NO 1031  
ACROSS: 1 Staid 4 Quarrel 8 Relic 9 Enliven 10 Warranty 11 Hole 13 Mesopotamia 17 Trus 18 Intruder 21 Stimuli 22 Gunge 23 Sceptre 24 Limit  
DOWN: 1 Scrawl 2 Tyler 3 Dictator 4 Questionnaire 5 Ally 6 Ravoli 7 Lancer 12 Madrigal 14 Elusive 15 Stasis 16 Arrest 19 Denim 20 Runt

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**INCOME BONDS**



## Yeats mystery unearthed

Where is the great Irish poet buried? The issue has been raised again in an unlikely setting



Yeats: a raised profile

W.B. Yeats has suddenly become topical in an unexpected spot — the French Riviera. Three years before the 50th anniversary of the poet's death, the house in which he died, at Cap Martin, across the bay from Monte Carlo, is to be sold for re-development. And, thanks to the late Princess Grace of Monaco, the tantalizing question of whether he is buried in nearby Roquebrune cemetery, or in Sligo, Ireland, "under bare Ben Bulbin's head", will soon be re-examined.

As a tribute to his Irish-American wife, Princess Rainier established the Princess Grace Irish Library, a literary and cultural centre in Monaco.

Next year, its annual symposium will be on "Yeats the European." Papers will be delivered about the mystical dreamer during his days in Spain, France, Switzerland, Italy and especially his winters spent in the Mediterranean.

Yeats died on January 28, 1939, in a building with peel-

ing paint and rusty plumbing, which would have disappeared, unphotographed and unremembered, had it not been for two of the library's trustees.

They tracked down the modest Hotel Idéal Séjour, and the small room, with its one large window with mosquito netting, opening out to a wrought-iron balcony looking out to the sea. This was Yeats's last mortal vision.

Yeats died in bed on a Saturday; it was many hours before Canon Tupper, the Anglican vicar in Monte Carlo arrived. The body was left in the room till Monday morning when it was taken up the hill to the Catholic chapel in Roquebrune.

The death certificate at the Mairie at Cap Martin is in the

name of "Butler, Yeats William," and all references to the burial have disappeared. The pages from the register are not to be found.

The Irish Government telegraphed condolences to Mrs Yeats and asked that the coffin should be returned to Ireland. Yeats had indicated that if he died in France he would like to be buried there. Later, he said, they could "dig him up".

Family and friends left France with plans to bring the coffin to Dracilly, Sligo, via Galway, after the summer. In September, 1939, war broke out. So for nine years, Yeats remained in a dirt grave.

In 1948 the coffin was disinterred, but it was left in the cemetery chapel for five months. Finally, in September, an Irish Corvette arrived in Nice to take the coffin to Galway. But there were rumours that the French had dug up the wrong body, that Yeats was still in France and a certain Capitaine Guillaume had ended up in Ireland.

But wherever Yeats is, under Ben Bulbin in Ireland or above Monte Carlo, the old villa in Cap Martin remains — for a while. Perhaps, after all, the Yeatsian scholars, next May, can toast a jar or two in the room where he died.

Jillian Robertson

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## Happily, your help could make all the difference between a healthy old age and infirmity

Contrary to popular thought, infirmity is not an inevitable result of old age. Indeed, medical research is today coming to terms with more and more traditional elderly ailments like senile dementia, incontinence, wasted muscles, fragile bones, hypothermia and loss of taste. We've every hope that one day soon these can be cured for good. But we need your help to carry on our work. Over £1,000,000 is already well invested in nearly 70 key projects. It's nowhere near enough. Please become a friend and help us make all the difference between a healthy old age and infirmity.

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## FASHION



HER: Shocking pink cotton cable sweater £19.95, floral print voile skirt £32.95, voile headscarf £4.95, all from Monsoon, Covent Garden, WC2 and branches throughout the country. HIM: Fuschia and blue patchwork patterned cotton sweater, indigo blue linen trousers, both from a selection at Malcolm Levene, 15 Chiltern Street, W1. Blue and white-bengal striped cotton shirt £17.99, from selected branches of Marks & Spencer around the country. His glasses from a selection at Dollond and Aitchison.



HER: Candy pink Fair Isle sweater £210, cream silk blouse £85, both from Edina Ronay at 141 King's Road, SW3. Liberty, W1 and Harvey Nichols, SW1. Cream pleated ankle-length skirt £84, by Wild at Hyper-Hyper, Kensington High Street, W8. Reaction Premiere, Manchester and New Options, Bury St Edmunds. Pale straw hat £31, from Nicole Farhi, St Christopher's Place, W1. HIM: Blue and yellow Fair Isle sweater £49.50, khaki trousers £24.95, from S. Fisher, 18 The Market, Covent Garden, WC2.

## Summer's last good buys

Walk into the shops this week, and all you will find are pristine rails full of autumn collections of woolly coats and heavy sweaters. So contrary are British retailers that, at the height of the holiday season, the lesser spotted sundress is a rare find indeed.

The last of the summer buys, with the shops full of autumn clothes, needs to be a classic and one item that most wardrobes are crying out for at this time of year is a new lightweight cover-up. The best this year are traditional Fair Isle or cable sweaters knitted in cotton.

Since Benetton brightened up the high streets with a multi-coloured range of knitwear, cardigans and sweaters have become throw-over accessories, worn tied over the shoulders like a scarf to co-ordinate with cord trousers or cotton summer skirts. Their success seems to lie in our ever-changing British weather: she who dares to leave home sleeveless in the morning will return goose-pimpled and shivering by early evening.

Nicole Farhi, who designs for the Stephen Marks label, introduces knitwear to her collection with a mid-season

range which arrived in the shops at the beginning of this month. She is one of the few designers to do this extra collection. The Farhi shops seem to stock the right clothes at the right time. They change with the seasons, from tailored spring suits, crisp summer whites, through to bright mid-summer silks and the long languorous cable cotton cardigans in the shops now.

Betty Jackson's cruise collection, designed to link our long winter to spring, fits perfectly into this difficult transition period. And more by luck than, I would think, logical judgement it arrives in the shops next week. The nautical navy blue and cream lightweight ribbed cotton jersey skirts, with long-line cotton collegiate sweaters and gaberdine blazers, are perfect for September weather and will also come into their own in January.

The Next shops, catering for both men and women, have three phases to their autumn season and August sees the first wave of lightweight sweaters. The shape of the versatile cotton polo shirt for men is carried through into knitwear, teamed with

needlecord trousers and a summer jacket.

This summer sees men's fashions in a very elegant, English mood. Jackets are cut wide, in plain slub linens, and the colours are neutral allowing scope for bright Fair Isle sweaters or colourful abstract patterns. Dyed-in-the-wool English country gentlemen spurn the gaudy golfing styles that used to be the only alternative to the comfortable "Higgins" cardigan. So good hunting grounds for hand-knitted waistcoats, crew-neck sweaters and cardigans are the smaller designer shops that commission their own patterns.

S. Fisher in Covent Garden sell a wide range of country sporty styles, including Michael Ross's primary coloured Fair Isles. There is a boutique atmosphere at Malcolm Levene in Chiltern Street where cool wool pleat-front trousers in subtle houndstooth checks are sold with elaborately patterned jumbo-sized sweaters. This preppy look suits both sexes, so a team effort and clever clothes swapping should see you through to planning your autumn wardrobe.

Rebecca Tyrrel

### HAND KNITTED, DESIGNER STYLE

The recent boom in designer knitwear has revolutionized hand-knitting. You need to be an experienced knitter to make the traditional Fair Isles and Aran, but with the introduction of new yarns, the knitwear companies are producing brochures with more fashionable styles.

Designer fashion is the theme of the Christian de Falbe kits. His colour brochure features neutral coloured cotton knits with a definite summer feel. The sleeveless cardigans with

twisting cables and intricate lace-knit vest tops are fairly complicated, but beginners can cut their knitting needles on simple polo-collared tops and ribbed cricket sweaters. Patterns and yarn from Liberty, or by mail order from Studio Yarns, 97 Wakehurst Road, London SW11.

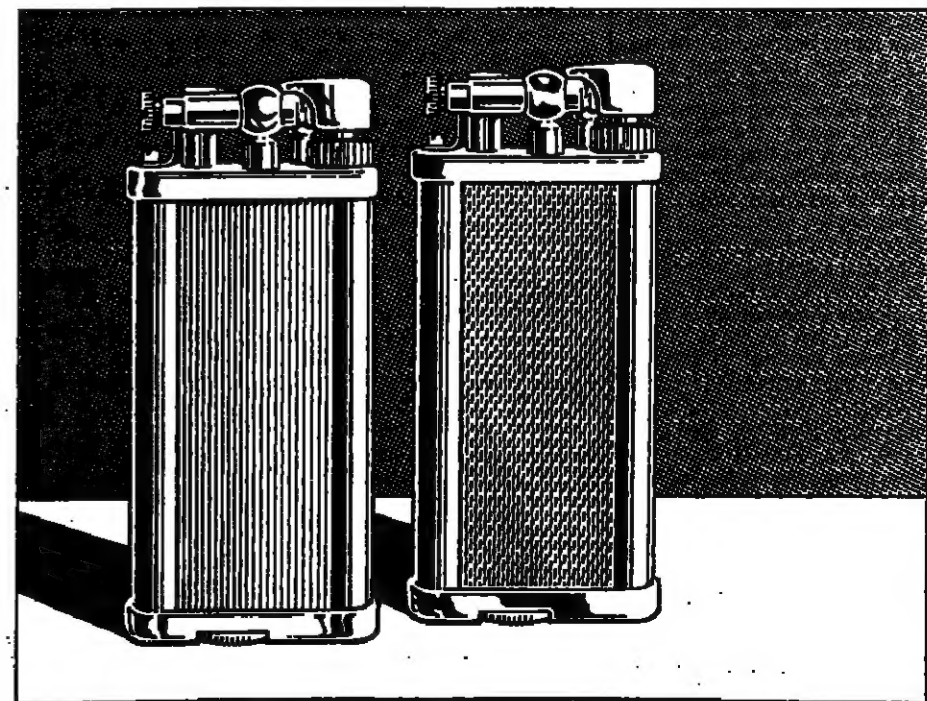
Ehrman are best known for their elaborate needlepoint designs. Transfer these tapestry patterns on to an oversized cotton cardigan and you have a truly covetable garment. Knitting kits from

Ehrman at 21-22 Vicarage Gate, London W8.

The *Designer Knitting* book produced by Wendy Woods is packed full of fun ideas. Crunchy ribbed mini skirts in lemon and tangerine with zip-up tops and cut-away vests are for the young and slim, but there are softer Aran tunics in peaches and cream coloured yarns. The book costs 95p from House of Fraser stores.

Photographs: CHRIS DAWES  
Makeup: RUTH SHELDON  
Suzi Attenkes is on holiday

## THE DUNHILL UNIQUE AT HARRODS.



The classic design of the Dunhill Unique lighter has been unmistakable since 1924. Today the new Dunhill Unique is butane-fuelled and available in either silver or gold plate from £99.

dunhill AT Harrods  
LONDON SW1 1QJ

HER: Yellow cotton cardigan £118, yellow and black shirt £72, matching skirt £89, by Nicole Farhi, St Christopher's Place, W1. HIM: Yellow and black sweater £21.99, beige corduroy trousers £29.99, from Next for Men, South Molton Street, W1

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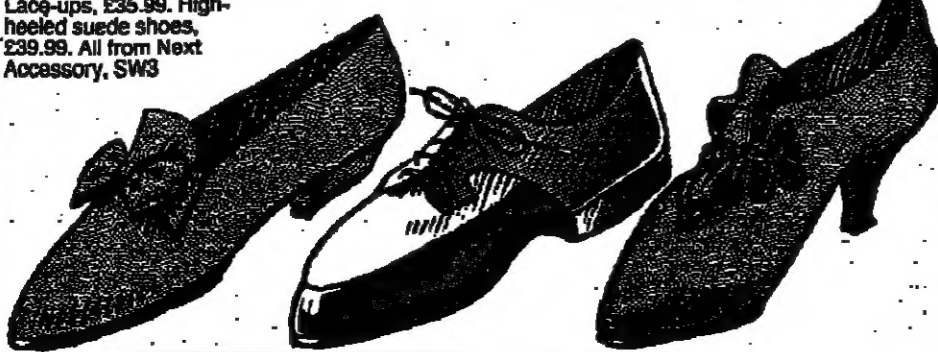
Harrods, Knightsbridge, SW1  
91 Wimpole Street, W1  
17 Wigmore Street, W1  
72 Gloucester Road, SW7  
12-13 Waterloo Street, Bristol 8

46 King Street, Rousford  
26 Castle Street, Edinburgh  
21 London Road, Tunbridge Wells  
19 Holwell Hill, St Albans  
16 The Parade, Lymington Spa

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Suede pumps with bow, £35.99. Lace-ups, £25.99. High-heeled suede shoes, £29.99. All from Next Accessory, SW3

Illustrations: MICHAEL DAVIDSON



### OPENINGS

● The ever expanding Next empire adds another branch to its tree tomorrow with the opening of the first Next Accessory shop at 69A Kings Road, SW3. The shoes are classic suede pumps adorned, of course, with Yorkie grosgrain bows, and belts in natural leather have matching sturdy bags for transporting your Next cosmetics. Whatever next?

● The chicest, highest shoes in town are designed by Claude Montana and Jean Paul Gaultier for Stephane Kefian whose first British shop has opened in Sloane Street, SW1. Woven leather pumps stand next to sassy suede zipped ankle boots on slabs of cool white marble. Prices start at £52.

"Binocular bag" £29.99, briefcase, £49.99







## THE TIMES DIARY

### Cashpoint flashpoint

Britain's 10,000 cash dispensing machines in banks could be shut down if a baronet succeeds in getting an injunction against the Queen's bankers Coutts and Co. Sir William Otho Jaffray has issued a writ against David Burdett Money-Coutts, chairman of Coutts, a NatWest subsidiary, claiming that the use of dispensers breaches the 1985 Companies Act. He maintains that as the machines do not require users to sign receipts for withdrawals, the transactions cannot be audited by accountants; therefore the bank is breaking the law. Sir William is bringing the action on behalf of a friend, Welsh computer consultant Richard Williams, who also claims a long-standing copyright on a transaction slip designed for this purpose. Williams claims that his copyright is worth £2 million, but has offered it for sale to investors for a mere £500,000. He is a "vexatious litigant" in the eyes of the law because of a crop of similar actions he has taken against the high street banks, and cannot start a legal action without permission from a judge. Sir William is only too happy to oblige as his family has a long-standing feud with the Money-Coutts family over disputed trust funds. Coutts refuses to comment.

### Lèse-majesté

If there is indeed alienation between Mrs Thatcher and the Queen, author Leslie Cunliffe says it is not without precedent. In a new book, *Great Royal Disasters*, he recalls a Buckingham Palace garden party soon after Mrs T became prime minister. Seeing people waving, says Cunliffe, she (Mrs Thatcher) thought the adulation was for her, and waved back enthusiastically. This, he says, apparently infuriated the Queen, who frostily withdrew into the palace, trailed by her corgis.

### Bier delivery

Good news at last for the much-maligned undertaker concerning one of the profession's many occupational hazards—parking. As traffic congestion worsens, so the boys in black have found themselves obliged to do such unspeakable things as double park outside a cemetery and then hump a heavy coffin over the bonnet of an offending Cortina. At last a firm called Road Cones International has come to the rescue with a black and white plastic cone, tastefully embossed with a crucifix which can be set down outside churchyards and crematoria to deter stray vehicles. Small wonder that undertakers are delighted with the device, and that a sales boom is reported.



BARRY FANTONI  
"Better not tell Neville. He lives in hope of the '60s making a comeback."

### IQ I do

"Exceedingly good looking 6ft 11in American entrepreneur, with Harvard MBA: seeks well-educated Englishwoman who wants a large family. Will consider relocating for the right woman." If this sounds like the man for you, then contact a new outfit called Gentlepeople, which describes itself as a lonely hearts club catering solely for the intellectual elite. Zelda Fischer, the founder, is over here from Massachusetts to open a UK office, and for the immediate sum of £500 vows that she can fix customers up with a wide range of prospective partners whom she has personally vetted for their educational suitability. "We have been having a wedding a week for the past two or three months", she says. Clearly she is hoping that the fear of being left on the shelf will bring in the custom: "I read in *Newsweek* that unmarried women over 40 are more likely to be killed by terrorists than get married", she tells me. Still, I have my doubts about the value of the organization, and for one very good reason: although her own marriage is on the rocks, Ms Fischer refuses to avail herself of such services herself.

### Expat and Mike

More news of Norman Tebbit's malishot to 100,000 British expatriates exhorting them to sign on the electoral roll. As you will remember, the response has so far been poor, to say the least. One reason for this may have been provided by Perry MacIntyre, a reader living in The Hague, who writes to say that despite extensive contacts among the British expat community, he knows of only one person who has received a Tebbit letter. And he is an Irish nationalist.

PHS

Canberra  
The Australian economy—and with it Australian politics—are in crisis. Today Paul Keating, the Hawke government's tough, pragmatic young treasurer, will unveil the harshest and least socialist budget ever framed by a Labor government in Australia. Keating wants to slash the government deficit by billions of dollars, hoping that his cuts will be enough to check a run on the Australian currency which, since 1984, has fallen from 92 cents to the US dollar to a mere 60 cents.

The present trouble echoes Britain's in 1976—a left-of-centre government faced by an amalgam of inflation, high interest rates, a balance of payments deficit and an uncertain deal with the unions. And, as in 1976, the Australians have suddenly realized how bad things are.

When Keating floated the Australian dollar in December 1983 he opened the door to a 35 per cent devaluation against the US dollar and a 55 per cent devaluation against the yen. He did not foresee that the rise in interest rates needed to check the outflow, as well as to cope with domestic inflation and increased borrowing, would triple the government's total indebtedness in a mere three years. The deficit on overseas trade is now equal to 7 per cent of gnp, and world financial centres seem to share Keating's fear of his country's becoming "a banana republic".

Labor may feel this is all very unfair. Australia is still a rich country with high wages and relatively low prices. Hawke has an able cabinet which has managed affairs competently in a scandal-free way since taking office in March 1983.

# Why austerity is in store for Australia

by David Butler

He has maintained a high level of personal popularity against a notably unimpressive opposition. His consensual, middle-of-the-road approach has persuaded the unions, under successive "accords", to accept wage awards below the real increase in national income. He has presided over a growth rate which, until this year, averaged over 4 per cent. Unemployment is lower than in almost every European country and job creation higher.

Six weeks ago everyone took it for granted that when the election came, 18 months hence, Hawke and Labor would have no difficulty in securing a third term. Now you can get odds on a Liberal return to power.

A Thatcherite opposition has overtaken a moderate government in the polls not because of any basic ideological shift but because suddenly the country is seen to be in economic trouble; the party in office gets the blame. Daily front page stories about the plummeting Australian dollar appear to have panicked the electorate. A by-election in New South Wales two weeks ago saw a 17 per cent swing against Labor.

The opposition has done little to earn this turnaround in electoral opinion. It has exploited the widespread anti-union feeling but its simultaneous advocacy of the deregulation of wages and of a national wage freeze is hardly convincing. Its desire to dismantle the "accord" and to take on the remarkably moderate Australian council of trade unions is scarcely a recipe for setting the economy to rights, at least in the short run. And its espousal of a free market will do nothing to improve the terms of trade or help the beleaguered wheat farmers.

In addition, the Liberals' specific promises of lower taxes sit ill with unappealing promises of expenditure cuts. And their National Party allies, most notably the egregious premier of Queensland, Sir John Bjelke-Petersen, have some conflicting ideas which an anti-Labor coalition would have difficulty in reconciling. But with Labor in trouble and the sudden prospect of power, the Liberals have closed ranks.

Australia has prospered for so long that today's chill economic winds will have sharp political repercussions. How do you get a

nation to accept a cut in its standard of living and in its disappointed expectations?

Australians are being made painfully aware that the country's problems are world problems. There are no easy domestic solutions. Only about 15 per cent of exports are manufacturers; minerals and agricultural products, roughly equally, make up the rest. At a time of over-production, raw material prices are unlikely to rise. The problems of paying overseas creditors must grow, and living standards must fall.

The political consequences of presiding over that adjustment will be hard to manage. Electoral logic and economic logic are at odds. Australians seem about to learn, as the British have learnt over the last 25 years, that no party has an answer: the solutions devised in opposition are no more likely to work than those devised in government.

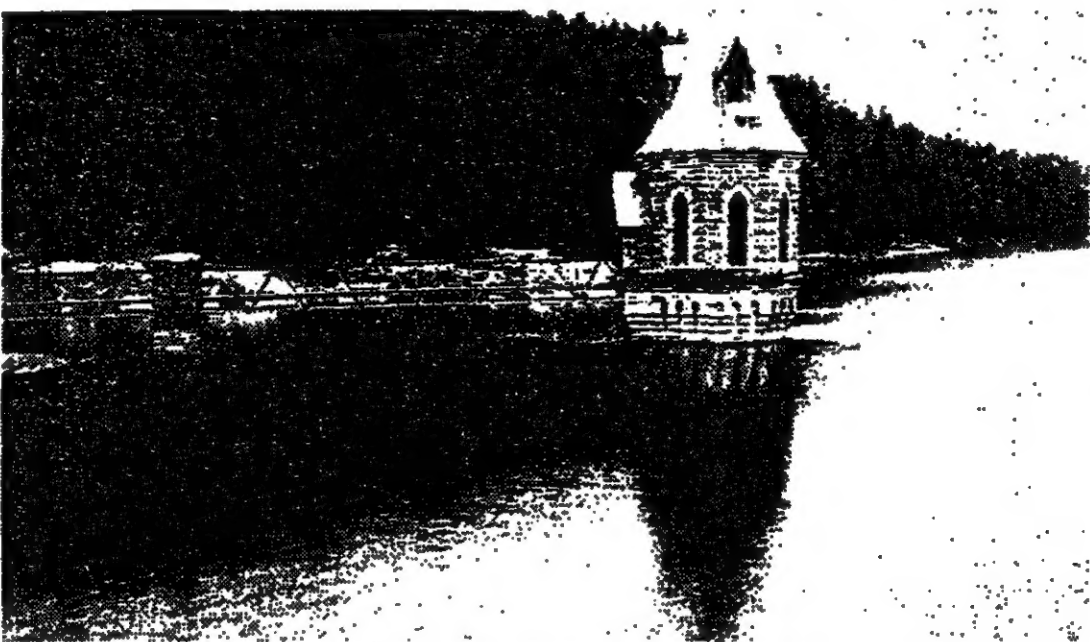
Both government and opposition hope the situation will generate a sense of crisis acute enough to legitimate the tough, if different, measures which each believes to be necessary. The maturity of Australian voters will be tested by their reactions to the exaggerated alternatives which government and opposition offer.

The economic choices are complex and not easy to understand. The Australian electorate, in the past extraordinarily stable in its loyalties, seems likely under the new pressures to show something of the volatility, the capacity for sharp (but sometimes short-term) swings that over the last generation, we have had to get used to in Britain. Australian politics are going to get more interesting.

The author is a fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford.

Alex Henney shows how privatization could be made to work

## The way ahead for water



A source of rampant profit—or a trust administered on behalf of the public?

discipline and is a measure of how well an industry is using its financial assets". While this is true of competitive industries, it is not true of a monopoly like water which can set any price it likes and achieve any target no matter how inefficient it is. Further, controlling prices by financial targets only affects the allocation of resources when customers have a choice, based on prices, of how much of a given product they will consume; as 80 per cent of the income from water and sewerage is not metered, but is based on the rateable value of properties, the charges have a minimal effect on how much water we choose to use.

The white paper's view that prices should be set "to cover costs, including the opportunity cost of capital" actually runs counter to what the government is doing. Most of the assets of a water authority have no other use than processing water and sewage, and so their "opportunity cost"—their value for other purposes—is small, and is in no way related to the cost of creating them.

Water organizations, whether privately or publicly owned, raise funds to undertake works on behalf of their customers on the financial security of the revenue which the customers can be made to provide through the water rate. To claim that consumers should subsequently have to contribute to a profit on assets for which they have already paid is as fatuous as suggesting that we should pay building societies a percentage of the increased value of our homes. It is reprehensible that the government should use the monopoly power of a public service to levy a

tax. If politicians want to tax us through water they should do so openly, not through the back door with an undeclared tax dressed up in Whitehall sophistry.

Any measure which removes operations from Whitehall's capricious incompetence is desirable provided that the interests of the public are safeguarded. Regrettably this aim was not foremost in the government's water privatization plans. It wanted to sell off the capital value of the undeclared tax to under-regulated profit-oriented companies that would have been motivated to lower the quality of service, minimize environmental spending, under-invest in the maintenance and development of their long-term assets and pollute rivers up to the allowed levels. Rather, the starting point for water privatization should be that a monopoly franchise to provide an essential public good is a privilege which should be exercised in the public interest.

The Essex and the 27 other existing private statutory water companies provide a model. They are financed by borrowing secured on their ability to raise a water rate, and do not have to earn profits in the usual sense of the word. By law, any surplus revenue is credited to reducing the following year's charges.

The companies are akin to a break-even customer co-operative. While some are dozy, they have generally served their customers well in providing water more cheaply than the public water authorities and protecting them from the depredations of the Treasury. Their financial structure and lack of profit motive provides

a flexible framework that allows them to look after their assets and to spend money on financially unprofitable, but socially desirable, purposes such as improving the quality of river water and reducing pollution discharge into the sea near bathing beaches.

The structure of the water companies should be updated and improved to allow them to diversify their activities, in particular to export skills and products and to tender for contracts overseas. They should also be able to offer incentive payments to management for achieving performance targets.

And they should be properly regulated. Before 1974 they had to justify their charges at public hearings, where customers and local authorities could challenge their spending; this procedure should be restored, as the abuses by the water authorities shows. We should have an independent water commission that operates openly and in the public interest to ensure that all suppliers are accountable to their customers, the public; that their spending is reasonable; that environmental standards are maintained and improved; and that customer complaints are independently arbitrated instead of being handled by the authorities' own consumer front organizations. This approach could also be relevant to privatizing other public utilities, such as electricity supply.

Alex Henney is the author of *Regulating Public and Privatised Monopolies*. The Public Finance Foundation, 3 Robert St, London WC2.

## Our Lady of the slum — miracle or hoax?

accompanied by St George or St Dimiana herself and, occasionally, she whispers "I am Sue, I am Sue".

Word of the visitation spread among the Copts, and hundreds of pilgrims now flock to the church every night. The men sit down stairs and the women in the gallery above. Here they pray and chant supplications, working themselves into a religious frenzy, while incense is swung and cymbals clash. The Coptic rituals, like the language of the church, go back to the traditions of ancient Egypt.

Miracles have been recorded: a man, blinded by metal splinters, who regained his sight; a crippled woman who picked up her crutches and walked. The list continues, each with a medical history appended. The Coptic Pope sent a delegation, who pronounced that a strange phenomenon was indeed taking place. Evidence has been gathered from Muslims, considered in this instance to be more reliable witnesses than Christians themselves.

Nothing of this has appeared in Egypt's daily press, except for one disparaging reference to boys playing with torches outside a church. Only the Coptic own newspaper has carried the news in full. The Christians, who make up perhaps 6 per cent of the population, see the official silence as an example of their treatment as an oppressed minority.

It is more likely that the government wants to prevent large numbers of people collecting in an already overcrowded slum. As soon as the church began to attract crowds, a nightly cordon of security police sealed off the area, letting no one in or out between six in the evening and dawn the following day. An attempt to discredit the miracle was made by cutting off the electricity one night, but the plan misfired. Those present say the Virgin appeared anyway, to lighten the darkness and confound unbelievers.

Officialdom has not always been unwilling to recognize the Virgin Mary. The last occasion she was said to have visited Egypt

regularly was in a church on the outer edge of Cairo after the defeat of the Egyptians in the 1967 war when, it was said, she was upset by the return of the Jews to Jerusalem. The government surrounded the church with chairs and charged an entrance fee. President Nasser himself visited the church by helicopter, but was said to have been unimpressed.

The majority of the Coptic faithful, whose Christianity is still in the age of miracles, regards talk of laser beams and holograms as blasphemous. Sophisticated Coptic journalists are more sceptical, possibly because the Virgin does not appear whenever journalists are in the congregation.

It all depends on faith. The revelation that a photograph of the Virgin is identical to one produced of her reputed appearances in Yugoslavia is, to the sceptic, proof of a put-up job. But to the believer it is confirmation of the authenticity of both the photograph and of the vision. The question of authenticity does not, in any case, alter the vision's most important effect. Millions of Christians are drawing comfort from the belief that, as the Islamic tide gathers strength, God has not entirely forsaken them.

Kate Finch

Digby Anderson

## Facts that stay concealed

Aids deaths will soar if "something" is not done soon. Within six years, according to a recent *British Medical Journal* editorial, deaths per month will be the equivalent of the crash of a fully-loaded jumbo jet.

According to the College of Health, the "something" which will stop this is information. The college may be right, but it is the only voice advocating information. More generally, among progressive persons, information-giving is regarded as a "positive" step. They want it spread in campaigns about, for example, Aids and homosexuality, funded by the taxpayer and they want it to be explicit, describing sexual acts in the language of those who indulge in them.

Conversely, what is commonly viewed as "negative" is a "moral panic" with or without "hounding" of homosexuals. The tabloid newspapers are alleged to have encouraged both, so much so that it once seemed that they, rather than the disease, were, for progressive persons, the problem.

There is much to question in this account. Health educationists have been aware for more than a decade that supplying mere information does not necessarily change attitudes, let alone behaviour. Furthermore when it does, it often does so in unforeseen directions. One wonders, therefore, why information is seen so uncritically as the answer.

The reason, perhaps, is because it can play another role. Information-giving was part of that Sixties rhetoric of getting things out into the open, replacing old-fashioned fears, judgments, stigma and morality with "facts". It is becoming increasingly clear that this game is still being played with the aim of preventing, at any cost, Aids being seen as a moral issue. Now that progressive persons are themselves panicking a little, we see that what they really objected to was a moral panic or indeed a panic about lack of information.

The attempt to suppress the moral aspects of Aids won't work, as anyone who looks at leaflets such as those from the Terrence Higgins Trust can see. They purport to tell homosexuals which practices are safe, which dangerous, and are aggressively explicit—even flaunting their explicitness.

We are told that anal sex of any variety—and there are several—is very risky even with a condom. Deep kissing and oral sex are not safe. Homosexuals appear to get up to a range of other bizarre and revolting practices which are particularly unsafe if the skin is broken.

The pamphlets claim that "with a little care and knowledge you can still enjoy sex and life and be sure of staying healthy". But their long

list of dangerous practices leaves next to none which are safe—solo masturbation, talking fantasies and sex toys (as long as they are not shared).

The conclusion they should have reached is that more or less all homosexual practice is dangerous. Why are they so explicit in their descriptions of sexual activity but so coy in their conclusion?

Similarly, they are unable to confront the logic of their own "facts" about partners, simply proposing that homosexuals should be "cutting down" on the number of them. But if information is good, why not spell it out clearly? To be safe, the numbers should be cut down to one.

To show that I am not, yet, hounding homosexuals, I stress the same coyness could be found in the Health Education Council's advice to heterosexuals anxious to avoid venereal diseases. It, too, suggests keeping the number of partners "down", but does not suggest reduction to monogamy or chastity. Why not? Could it be that such a conclusion would be uncomfortable close to that fuddy-duddy Judeo-Christian sexual ethic that progressives sought to bypass with their "information"?

The pamphleteers cannot even bring themselves to accept the message of their own facts—a profoundly gloomy one for homosexuals—when it comes to headlines and tone. One pamphlet, much illustrated with happy homosexuals, starts "Sex is great" and invites its readers to change habits and discover "new dimensions of sex and excitement". What new dimensions—solitary sex toys?

The truth is that these pamphlets are not "explicit" at all in their conclusions. They shy away from informed conclusions. Perhaps because, for once, their information, rather than replacing traditional morality, supports it. This is the lesson of Aids which the progressives cannot take. They fear that the disease will soon claim its most important and deserving victim, the sexual progressivism which has spread it.

Despite talk of the "gay community", homosexuals have never been a homogeneous group. With Aids, the clear distinction is between those who threaten others by promiscuity and not disclosing their infection and the monogamous and chaste. The same applies to heterosexuals. The danger comes from the promiscuous of both inclinations. Why should society not protect itself by hounding them a little?

Might it not also, with some justification, prize the Sixties prophets of sexual freedom out of their retirement and call them to account for encouraging others to promiscuity?

The author is Director of the Social Affairs Unit.

moreover... Miles Kington

## Reckoning up Auld Reekie

I sometimes feel that I'm about the only person in Edinburgh not running an award scheme at Festival time, so today I am going to put that right. Herewith, my list of the best and worst from the past 10 days.

**Newest Restaurant in Edinburgh:** A Greek restaurant in Cockburn Street called The Meteora, which has been open for two weeks. I'm not saying it's the best, just the newest, though the Greek salads are pretty vast.

**Soon-to-be-the-newest restaurant in Edinburgh:** The Pizza Hut in Cockburn Street, which won't be open for another four weeks, it says, or until just after the Festival closes. As a result, it also gets the prize for the Worst Time To Open a Restaurant.

**Only Fringe Company Which Has Its Venue At Home:** The Edinburgh medical lads, who put on their show in the hospital.

**Best Place for Second-hand 78s in Edinburgh:** Gramophone Emporium in St Stephen's Street.

**Most Interesting Culinary Development in Scotland:** This prize goes to Ibrox Park football ground in Glasgow, where they have decided that if they cannot improve the football, at least they can improve the catering, and have replaced the half-time meat pies with quiches, pizzas, etc.

A man recently who once worked for a big meat pie firm told me recently that pies for the Scottish market always contained less meat and more potatoes and filling. When he asked why the Scots were getting short measure, his boss told him he didn't understand the situation. "These are not for eating, lad. They're for throwing."

**Best Theatre of Violence Event:** Also awarded to Rangers, for their performance on August 9, when they came to Edinburgh to open the season against Hibs and played so bruisingly under their new captain, Graeme Souness, that there was a bloody fight involving 21 of the players (one of the goalies didn't join in) and Souness was sent off. The point of the drama seemed to be that whereas in England the fans go out of control, in Scotland they manage to confine the punch-ups to the pitch. This was not strictly part of the Fringe, but the award is well deserved for total commitment.

**Best Free Show:** Brian Matthews's nightly live Radio 2 broadcast, with the best of the Fringe, from

the Caledonian Hotel, public welcome.

**Best Brainwave of 1986:** To That's Entertainment, a firm from St Albans, for having had the brilliant idea of turning a train into a hotel. On Platform 16 at Waverley Station they have hired an entire sleeper train with buffet; you just turn up and get a berth and breakfast for £15. So far it's not been full any night, and the sleeper is guaranteed not to go anywhere. I almost wish I hadn't got digs already.

**Nicest Venue in Edinburgh:** Queen's Hall, an elegant grey-painted former church which, with its pillars and curved wooden gallery, has overtones of an old-fashioned Test cricket ground.

This year they have classical music in the mornings, Harvey and the Wallbangers late, and some very good jazz at weekends. Also Mel Calman's cartoon show. Also genuine 18th century snacks. Also some of the best food in Edinburgh. I have not been paid a penny to say this.

**Best Show Involving a Tombstone Which Lights Up At Night:** Ben Keaton in *Intimate Memoirs of an Irish Taxidermist* at the Assembly Rooms, and a grand show it is.

**Most Amazing Musical Instruments in the Festival:** The exhibition by the Fringe Club at the Reid Concert Hall.

**Most Alcoholic Musical Instruments in the Festival:** Those belonging to the Brighton Boile Orchestra.

**Best Story About A Bank Hold-Up in Milton Keynes:** Arnold Brown.

**Best Sicilian Patisserie in Edinburgh:** The Sicilian Patisserie in Albert Street, just across the road from Pilgrimage Park, where they sell the loveliest fattening things around.

**Best Japanese Restaurant in Edinburgh:** Aye Restaurant.

**Nicest Thing To Do in All Edinburgh:** Go to the Café Royal at a quiet moment and eat fish sitting up at their bar.

**Show:** Am Most Looking Forward To: The Cauty Hoie, at the Festival Club.

**Feature of Edinburgh Which Is Slowest To Change:** Colour of the traffic lights.

**Fringe Show Which Other People Are Most Hoping Will Fail:** The Time Out late-night chat show.

**Most Incomprehensible, Violent and Repetitive Show in Edinburgh:** The Tattoo.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## THE VOTES IN BALLOTS

Mr Neil Kinnock's campaign to present the Labour party as a respectable contender for office — a campaign which has enjoyed considerable, if sometimes uncritical, success — has just encountered a little local difficulty. As so often, moreover, that difficulty can be traced to the party's relationship with the trade union movement.

At its annual conference next month, the TUC will be holding a debate on the proposals of the TUC-Labour Party liaison committee on industrial law and, until this weekend, the debate was expected to celebrate the movement's return to moderation. Ratified there, the industrial law document would have then proceeded to a second ceremonial endorsement at the Labour conference amid general applause. Mr Kinnock would have established that Labour and the TUC now accept something that they once bitterly contested — namely, the statutory right of workers to hold a secret ballot before being called out on strike.

That acceptance is important on several grounds. It would, first, establish that, when forced to choose between two versions of workers' rights, Labour had finally come down on the side of individual over collective rights.

There should, of course, be no real contradiction between these two concepts. Unless workers have the right as individuals to determine how their collective rights shall be exercised, they are not exercising them at all. They are merely standing by while

union officials exercise them in their name. And if union officials exercise such rights against the wishes of their members, those members are being conscripted for someone else's private cause.

Ultimately, we can only be sure that union members approve of some action, taken in their name, if they vote for it in an atmosphere free from coercion. In endorsing ballots, therefore, Mr Kinnock and the TUC-Labour liaison committee were voting to accept a more exacting definition of trade union democracy.

And because union decisions have important economic consequences, the public has an interest in ensuring that they are not taken lightly or against the wishes of union members. This is particularly so since the mass of union members will usually prove more moderate than union leaders who must work within a tradition of respect for militancy. More democratic decisions are thus likely to prove more moderate.

Labour has resisted this logic in the past. And union leaders have argued that such restraints as strike ballots, in addition to being unnecessary, would blunt the strike weapon to the disadvantage of labour in industrial relations. It is easier, however, to resist a theoretical reform than to overturn a popular fact. And of all the reforms introduced by the present government, secret strike ballots seem to be the most popular. Hence the acceptance of them by a Labour and TUC leadership with its eyes fixed firmly on the next election.

But the longstanding TUC

preference for "collective rights" is not dead. Looking ahead to the TUC debate, the Transport and General Workers' Union proposes deleting a reference to the statutory right of workers "to have an individual secret ballot before being asked to participate in industrial action." It does so on the grounds that such a broad endorsement of ballots would outlaw spontaneous walk-outs over workplace disputes.

As the TGWU's opponents in the TUC have pointed out, that seems to be an unnecessary objection. Existing law only insists upon a ballot for a strike which has been officially called by a union. Spontaneous walk-outs, by their very nature, cannot be restrained in that way. But the requirement that ballots must be held if the union proposes subsequently to make such walk-outs official is both a useful incentive for second thoughts and a protection against militants engineering such walk-outs as a device to evade prior ballots.

The TGWU's Mr Ron Todd seems to accept this. His union's amendment, therefore, looks disingenuous. While apparently directed at a threat which doesn't exist, it would have the general effect of weakening the Labour-TUC conversion to the secret ballot principle both in the public mind and perhaps after an election. Fudging that conversion would awaken old fears about Labour's more general conversion to moderation. If Mr Kinnock is wise, he will reaffirm Labour's commitment to ballots in unmistakable terms.

## GREEN BUT NOT PLEASANT

Middle-class, middle-aged hooligans from middle-England have to be considered in the same light as urban youths blockading a housing estate or Greenham women stopping the movement of missile conveyors. Is "hooligan" too strong a description for the respectable people who took to the roads yesterday to stop equally respectable geologists, acting with full Parliamentary authority, from setting up their rigs on public property? Answer yes, and a breach is made in the fabric of lawfulness.

The lout who smashes milk bottles in the road to prevent the passage of police cars is ostentatious in his contempt for the peace. The protesters around Greenham and Molesworth self-evidently put their personal convictions before the national defence. Is some exception to be made for the comfortable inhabitants of mid-Bedfordshire or west Lincolnshire who put their local interests above national policy, properly arrived at, and upset the peace by preventing Nirex contractors going about their business?

Some of the protesters against drilling and survey

work on the four sites chosen by the Department of the Environment as candidates for a long-term dump for radioactive waste are not amenable to argument. Their concern for any factual account of the safety involved in burying low-level wastes in clay pits is small. The mere mention of the word "radioactive" is enough to send reason spinning.

But some are saying that they have been denied proper procedure in the process by which these sites were selected and so are justified in disturbing the peace. Their case, while it deserves a hearing, has no merit.

Nuclear waste exists in volume and is daily being augmented — not least by X-ray diagnosis and treatment. It will have to be disposed of. The tips of Cumberland will soon be full. Alternative dumps will have to be found, and Nirex's criteria for eligibility (demographic as well as geological) have pointed to the four sites now about to be appraised in detail.

The Government has said that once one has been chosen an inquiry will be held under the Town and Country Planning Acts. Until then all

research is preliminary. The drilling rigs are temporary. The drilling season is confined to the summer and early autumn. It was in order for the Government to use the procedure of a Special Development Order to allow the test drilling to take place steadily.

Those orders were the subject of a full House of Commons debate with, at its conclusion, a whipped vote. Parliamentary democracy was in other words allowed to run its course. Parliament's decision on the SDOs is as legitimate as Parliament's decision to subvert the farmers of Lincolnshire or electrify the rail lines used by Bedfordshire commuters.

Nirex contractors yesterday beat a retreat in the face of protest. Chief constables in the respective counties must, of course, be allowed discretion in how their men are used to uphold the peace. But Nirex has indicated its intention of going to court to secure injunctions to gain access to the sites. If the demonstrators show themselves to be persistent hooligans the day may soon come when the police will have to act and clear the roads — in the green shires as in the back streets of the city.

## ONE SMALL STEP

The passage of the first Soviet-Israeli talks for 19 years was always going to be turbulent. The priorities of the Soviet Union and Israel were so different: Moscow interested above all in re-establishing formal relations, Israel wanting the Kremlin to improve the lot of Soviet Jews. Small wonder, then, that the first session lasted no longer than 90 minutes. It was a minor achievement, perhaps, that further talks were planned at all.

The more public this week's talks had become, the greater the opportunity had been for doubters, on both sides, to make their misgivings felt. They were most public in Israel where the Soviet human rights campaigner and former prisoner, Anatoly Shcharansky, lent his voice to the call for no relations without freer emigration.

Israel, Shcharansky said with all the weight of his bitter experience, should not treat with Moscow except for an acceptable return. And he had massive support. The number of Soviet Jews now living in Israel — the fruits of the US-Soviet detente a decade ago — makes them a powerful lobby and the cause of Soviet Jews refused permission to emigrate is one any Israeli government has to take seriously.

Then there was the question of need. Was Israel's position such that it really needed to talk to Moscow? The talks

constituted an acknowledgement, doubtless welcome in Israel, that formulating a Middle East policy without including Israel was an impossibility. But the state of Israel had survived without help from the Soviet Union. Israel was in a position to name its price, and as the days went by that price became associated increasingly with the demand for emigration.

There are also likely to have been doubters, less publicly-minded but no less influential, in the Kremlin. For Moscow to decide to deal openly with Israel was a bold move and not without risk. It was a concession to political realities in the Middle East, but it was also a change of policy — a policy which had been pursued steadfastly by the pre-Gorbachov leaderships and which had arguably worked to Moscow's advantage in its relations with many of the Arab countries.

The interval between the announcement of the Helsinki talks and their opening would have allowed attitudes in the Kremlin to harden, no less than in Israel. The increased emphasis placed on talks about a minor matter, property belonging to the Russian Orthodox Church in Jerusalem, suggested a concern on the part of Soviet spokesmen to limit the damage.

Mr Gorbachov has got away with some startling changes in

Soviet foreign policy, but the Jewish question is more delicate than most. It is so emotionally charged, thanks to Russian and Soviet history, and Jewish emigration arouses such suspicion and such envy that talking to almost any other country, including erstwhile communist heretics like China and Albania, would have been an easier decision. There was bound to be opposition.

Yesterday's meeting produced no agreed agenda for the future, only a presentation of viewpoints. Its one tangible result was agreement to convene further talks outside the glare of international publicity. But it would be incorrect to say that the exchanges in Helsinki, brief though they were, produced neither winners nor losers.

For Soviet officials to go to Helsinki to talk to the Israelis was an admission that the Kremlin's earlier policy had failed, or at least was no longer applicable. They needed a result in the form of consular links or a promise to that effect. They have returned to Moscow not quite empty-handed but with no promises either. Their Israeli interlocutors, on the other hand, have returned with tacit recognition from Moscow (in that the meeting was held at all) and with their demand for freer Jewish emigration intact. They will be well pleased.

## Hidden crisis of world's refugees

From the Director of the United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sir, Your timely and sympathetic leading article, *Seas of Hope* (August 15), is to be applauded and the action of the Canadian authorities rightly commended.

However, for the great majority of the world's refugees there is no hope at all of permanent settlement in a third country — and, least of all, an industrialised state. These men, women and children, many of whom are very old or very young, are increasingly the victims of war and civil disorder. Certainly, long-term refugees are the hapless sufferers in human-made crises, since those who have crossed an international boundary to escape a natural disaster are more often able to return home after a relatively short period of time. For the victims of war and civil strife the opposite is largely true.

The world today has over 10 million refugees registered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). He it is who has been given by the governments of the world the prime role in ensuring protection for refugees; in providing them with their immediate needs and, where necessary, their longer-term requirements; in seeking to negotiate their possible repatriation or, where this is not possible, their permanent acceptance in a country other than their own; and in providing relevant training so that they can become productive citizens of wherever their final home is.

## Clergy's future

From Mr Derek Wilson

Sir, As a member of the Church of England's "suffocatingly complacent ecclesiastical parliament", I write to support warmly Nicolas Stacey's critique of the religious establishment (August 11). The introverted little world of General Synod, its party rivalries, personal ambitions and clerical cynicism are worthy the pen of a latter-day *Trolope*.

Yet Mr Stacey's surgery does not cut to the root of the cancer, perhaps, because even his perception is limited by his loyalty to his profession. The malignant growth sapping the energy of the body ecclesiastic is its lamentably sub-standard parish clergy.

This is not because the quality of candidates is poor or because the selection process favours the mediocre. Many men serving curacies and first vacancies possess spiritual insight, stamina and vision. What defeats them, unless they are constantly vigilant, is an antiquated system which gives them security and (within their own little world) status, without accountability.

No matter how badly a parish priest does his job, no matter how rapidly his congregation may dwindle, no matter how out of touch he may be with the local people, no matter how barren his own spiritual life may become, he cannot be moved; his salary, his house, his job, his pension are secure.

The natural tendency, especially when suffering discouragement and disillusion, is for him to do the bare minimum. I have worked closely with scores of clergy over the years and have been struck over and over again by an incompetence and lack of commitment that would not be tolerated in any lay profession.

Nor is it only laziness that the system encourages. So many

## World of learning

From Mr Shirley Letwin

Sir, Those of your readers who are not able to divine unprinted words may have been mystified by my reference in my "Learning not to be drones" (August 14) to "Michael Oakeshott's epitome" of Sir Ernest Barker's experience in school. Since you did print my suggestion that every politician and teacher should memorize it, may I now supply them with the text?

There, in school, the narrow boundaries of the local and contemporary were swept aside to reveal, not what might be going on in the next town or village, but in the heart of the United Nations, but a world of things and persons and happenings, of languages and beliefs, of utterances and sights and sounds past all imagination and to which even the dullest could not be wholly indifferent.

The going was hard: there was nothing to be got without learning how to get it, and it was understood that nobody went to school in order to enjoy the sort of happiness he might get from lying in the sun. And when with ink fingers a schoolboy unpacked his satchel to do his homework, he unpacked three thousand years of the fortunes and misfortunes of human intellectual adventure.

Yours faithfully,  
SHIRLEY LETWIN,  
3 New Terrace, NW1,  
August 14.

## Asthma deaths

From Dr E. N. Wardle

Sir, Since asthma (feature, August 11, 12) is an allergy, it is not surprising that many patients with refractory asthma turn out to be keeping a dog or a cat in their home and that they can be shown to be sensitive to the animal's fur. Under such circumstances therapy can hardly be expected to be successful. Unfortunately, kindly paediatricians, because of their belief in emotional factors, are often reluctant to be firm about the facts.

Yours faithfully,  
E. N. WARDLE,  
3 Hawthorn Gardens,  
Kenton, Newcastle upon Tyne.

## Grammar test in schools

From the President of the Historical Association

Sir, I write to lend the support of the Historical Association to the pressure for the setting up of an independent enquiry into the teaching of English language in schools.

Your report (August 12) of the unresponsive way in which the teaching profession's leaders have reacted to the proposals from Her Majesty's Inspectorate for the teaching of grammar (long overdue), along with the apparent climb-down by the inspectorate, demonstrates that neither the inspectors (despite right intentions), nor the teachers' leaders (not to be confused with their rank-and-file), nor "educationists" (a numerous band) can be left to solve this serious problem.

The decline in the teaching of English language is leaving many students at entry to university unable to express themselves easily in writing because they are uncertain about grammar and spelling. This has led to the undermining of the study of all disciplines which use essay work as a test of knowledge, ability and originality. Even some British students of first-class potential are retarded by English language deficiency.

If such is the effect upon the brightest group of school pupils, the effect of poor English-language teaching upon the less able is not difficult to guess.

Pressure upon the secretary of state is now also building up for the introduction of a compulsory common-core arts/science curriculum, which all pupils aged 14-16 would be required to study in school as a basis. The Historical Association has submitted a draft syllabus which would require all 14-16-year-olds to learn about the course of British history during the twentieth century, giving them an awareness of the background to present-day institutions of government and influence and to contemporary problems.

We tend to forget that these boys and girls are expected, within two years of leaving school, to act and vote as fully knowledgeable citizens. But if such a 14-16 common-core curriculum, ranging over several arts and science subjects, is to be effective, it must assume pupils to be securely literate and numerate by age 14. Parents have always expected this; but they are coming to realise that they cannot take it for granted.

Yours etc,  
DONALD READ, President,  
The Historical Association,  
59a Kennington Park Road, SE11,  
August 13.

Sanctions debate

From Sir Neil Pritchard

Sir, You were certainly right (leading article, August 4) to take a critical view of the moralising over this issue. Of course there is a moral aspect to it. But the moral campaign has served (has perhaps been deliberately used) to draw attention away from the central dimension of the problem.

It is to do with power. For 100 years power in South Africa has been held by the white minority. The "abolition of apartheid" means the transfer of that power to the black majority. Such a fundamental and traumatic change is bound to be difficult in any circumstances.

If it is to be "immediate" it can only be brought about by revolution — i.e., chaos and violence. Naturally some of the black leaders, seeing that the achievement of power in the near future may be within their grasp, are impatient to use any device to secure it. But it is by no means self-evident that a violent revolution would be in the interests of anyone else — or morally justifiable.

There have in the past been instances of a peaceful transfer of power — for example, the transfer of power away from the landed aristocracy in 19th-century England. It may be optimistic to hope that such a process of change can be evolved in South Africa; but at least it seems premature deliberately to throw the possibility away, when the alternative is, in human terms, so disagreeable.

Yours sincerely,  
NEIL PRITCHARD,  
Little Garth,  
Daglingworth,  
Cirencester, Gloucestershire,  
August 8.

Doctor of the Church

From Mr Cyril Davies

Sir, With his characteristic skill in innuendo, Lytton Strachey used the "moving story", as you describe it in today's leader (August 12), of the aged Henry Newman "in floods of tears" near his old vicarage at Littlemore to suggest that Newman bitterly regretted his break with the Church of England.

This story loses much of its force, however, if read in the light of Hilaire Belloc's reminiscence, cited by his most recent biographer, Mr A. N. Wilson, of Newman's habit of sweeping into a classroom at the Oratory School and disconcerting the boys "first by making them recite some favourite passage of Virgil, and then by bursting into a flood of tears at its poetic poignancy", which suggests that sentimental tears came easily to the Cardinal's eyes.

Yours faithfully,  
CYRIL DAVIES,  
Barcot,  
Brynhafoed Road,  
Oswestry, Shropshire,  
August 12.

Looking askance

From Dr H. Lister Wilson

Sir, The suggestion by the Chairman of the Institute of Commerce (August 12) that station names be placed on platforms is very welcome for those travelling facing forward, but I suggest it would be more helpful if two name boards were used in chevron formation. In this way there would be two chances of reading the name and for those travelling with their backs to the engine at least one opportunity.

Yours faithfully,  
H. LISTER WILSON,  
Apptrecks,  
Varteg, Gwent,  
August 14.

## ON THIS DAY

AUGUST 19 1868

Although it is not easy to picture the families of today on an outing taking part in his-in-the-ring, the liking of the public for pageantry, bands, and dancing remains largely unchanged.

## THE FORESTERS' FETE

Yesterday was the great "outing" festival, and general holiday of the Most Ancient Order of Foresters at the Crystal Palace, and though it was in numbers rather below the average of these annual displays, it was still a great gathering, and all passed off with the utmost success. The weather has a slight influence on these fêtes than is generally the case. On a 5a. or even a half-crown day a single heavy shower will suffice to bring down the expected numbers from thousands to hundreds. It is not so, however, with these great affluents. In most cases the workman has made his own arrangements for a holiday, has bought his tickets or taken his places in the van, has bought his "Missus" a new bonnet, and come wet or come dry, is determined to have as much as he can for his money.

The visitors came both by road and rail. In spite of all the drawbacks of increased fares, however, the rail was by far the more extensively patronised, the trains were literally thronged as fast as they came up, and until a late hour of the day hundreds at all the intermediate stations were left behind for want of room. The old glories of the road had faded almost into insignificance. The great vans, heralded with blaring trumpets, were few and far between. There were, to be sure, plenty of light carts with a family inside, and a select party of invited guests sitting on the seats; but the great rush which used to turn the pretty lanes of Dulwich into roads like those through Sutton on a Derby day was wanting.

At the Palace the first procession of the day was a procession which was made from the cricket ground at 1 o'clock. This as to time was executed with tolerable punctuality, but as to pageantry it was on the whole deficient. The elements of processional grandeur were very weak. There were banners certainly, of which the spectators seemed almost as tired as the bearers, and more it would be difficult to say in fewer words. There came the hammer and tongs who are supposed to be dressed after the fashion and costume of Robin Hood himself, and who, amid the haze and damp, looked about as cheerful as cocks on a drizzly morning. With these also were bands of music, one of which, as to wind, was a very paragon. The splendour of the head of the column soon died away, however, and it became a matter of simpletons in paper caps and paper banners, and even these weak attempts at pageantry soon disappeared.

After this formal inauguration the Foresters abandoned themselves to their own devices as to amusement, and seemed to find plenty of it. The day, after long threatening, cleared up towards the afternoon, and the gardens were thronged at once... Some went to the archery butts, where "the knives in Lincoln green" made such practice as soon of convinced the spectators that the only place where it was possible to stand with safety was as near the targets as possible. Others betook themselves to boating, with more or less success. The main body, however, preferred the dancing platforms, or, where the lawns were covered with the visitors, the popular game of *his-in-the-ring*. At this dancing platform at once of convinced the spectators that the only place where it was possible to stand with safety was as near the targets as possible. Others betook themselves to boating, with more or less success. 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## THE ARTS

Television  
The soft touch

Until last night's episode, *Fighting Back* (BBC1) had struck me as one of the best drama serials in ages. The first two hours were funny, boisterous and refreshingly bad-tempered. Viv Sharpe, heading for Bristol, fleeing from everything, holding on to two children, trying to lose two husbands, was an embodiment of something comic in all of us, proof of life as a conspiracy theory, that we are being picked on by the entire world.

The magical, rather original thing about Viv is that she simply is not very bright. When she is cornered she abandons common sense and turns to snarls. In Hazel O'Connor's winningly unsentimental performance, she is a slow, heavily-built, flashing-eyed oddball, hunched up and defiant, beautiful only in rare moments of repose, through caked layers of sweat and dirt.

But last night she started to become radiant and soft-hearted, suffused by a grubby earnestness, thanking her nice, well-spoken Italian lover for a much-needed moment of rest in his arms. In the previous episode, she showed big eyes of hers and sized the man up as an assistant, and although he was plausible and she liked him, he had the measure of him. So, there was something in the tone of last night's post-ital thank-you that was winningly off-key. I agree that it would have happened, but it would not have gushed.

Dramatists who are good at being funny, who engage us through the allocation of humor, often feel the need to know their gift aside as the story grows increasingly serious, as if laughter is trivial and acedious. It is as if the characters suddenly wise up to that the author really wants, and they get sober and start to reach. One of Alan Bleasdale's huge achievements in *Days from the Blackstaff* was that he did almost exactly the reverse. Gareth Jones got *Fighting Back* off to a cracking start. But I dread Viv Sharpe becoming a glibbie and earnest urban crusader, heading for rhetoric and poetry and the historical overview.

Andrew Rissik

Opera at the European festivals: Paul Griffiths reports on the world premiere of Penderecki's *Die schwarze Maske* at Salzburg and Roger Warren on *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg* in Munich

## Expressionism crudely debased

This is the kind of opera where a hunchbacked servant (inevitably the role is for a character tenor) comes hobbling to the front of the stage to the accompaniment of an organ and shrieks "Der Antichrist!". It is the kind of opera where the heroine has to go about for much of the time with arms stretched out ahead of her and head thrown back, wearing a crazed look in her eyes. It is the kind of opera where tumultuous flourishes from the percussion alternate with 17th-century dance music, and where an unseen chorus keeps coming on heavy with the "Dies irae". It is, in short, debased Expressionism, and it is what Penderecki has ravaged from Gerhart Hauptmann's one-act play *Die schwarze Maske*.

Written in 1928, the play belongs to Hauptmann's second phase of more symbolist dramas. A very varied group of people are drawn together to lunch with a Silesian mayor in 1662, just after the Thirty Years' War: there is a prince of the Roman church, a Lutheran pastor, a Jesuit, a Huguenot and a Jew, but what disturbs the party is not so much their religious differences as the hostess's nasty past and the host's nasty present. His liberality, we learn, has been made possible by profits from the slave trade; her

odd behaviour is explained by the fact that, unknown to her present husband, she had a child by a black slave and is still sexually obsessed by the child's father.

The intrusion of Africa into the score is potent: there is a stark contrast between the fierce drumming that enters about a third of the way through this 100-minute single act and the sometimes skittish, sometimes relentless, perpetual motion of the main substance. And the most effective moment in the whole opera comes at the very end, when the slave beats his tattoo for a *dance macabre* executed by nearly all the cast, only the Jewish merchant, excellently acted and sung by Günter Reich, is left as observer of the tragedy.

But the awesomeness of the finale is more an achievement of the production than of the music: by means of projections, we are persuaded that the baroque interior lifts away from some wasteland of an asteroid, reinforcing the point that has been made before, that outside, beyond the fine wine and the Venetian glass, there is eternal darkness. It is not a very new or subtle point, perhaps, and the view of black Africa as sensual and

destructive is grotesque, but Harry Kupfer, producer and joint librettist with the composer, keeps his side of the bargain.

If Penderecki wants hysteria, then hysteria he provides. The set by Hans Schaveroth, looking like an engraving but with a huge mirror that swings across the stage, is enough to remind all the characters that they are in a fantastical melodrama (though rather charmingly the count, Rainer Scholze, goes through the whole thing under the impression that this is real life), and the costumes by Reinhard Heinrich are beautifully apropos: I particularly liked the lavender silk and old lace for the Prince Abbot, slinkily sung by the young bass-baritone Huub Claessens as a man of decadent intelligence and luxury.

Such characterization, though, owes a lot to the cast: the people do not live in what Penderecki has written for them, nor does the opera. Much in being made of its synthesis of his two worlds, the shock effects of the 1960s and the lugubrious symbolism of the last decade: his range, though, remains extremely limited. One hears a very great deal indeed of the downward-moving chromatic scale, which is not too surprising

when he has no other means of providing continuity. The problem, however, is not just that there is a lack of musical invention; anyone with more idea of what music was about would not have chosen this unpleasant little fable in the first place, or perhaps would have treated it entirely differently.

There remain some excellent performances. Besides those I have already mentioned, Josephine Barstow runs the risk of being too well cast as the highly neurotic leading female character Benigna, but in fact she carries the role marvelously, and flings her voice unstintingly through the long central scene. She can also look convincingly scared out of her wits when the "black mask" of the title comes on to execute a dance before her; she even manages to copulate with a dining chair.

Others to make a mark certainly include the conductor, Wolfram Neelsen, who persuades the Vienna Philharmonic to put a very brave face indeed on Penderecki's unimpressive score. There is also a neat cameo from Heinz Zednik as the musician Hadank, whose threat to make an *Orlando* opera is, in this context, more than a little disquieting. — P.G.



Josephine Barstow, marvellously carrying the leading role of the neurotic Benigna, scared out of her wits by the "black mask"

Promenade Concert  
Improbabilities of the semi-stageSimon Boccanegra  
Albert Hall/Radio 3

If it was tempting the gods for Glyndebourne to open their Verdi cycle with the dark complexities of *Simon Boccanegra*, then it was downright hubris to choose this opera of shadowy exits and entrances, of confused loyalties and identities, to bring to the bright lights and confined semi-stage of the Albert Hall.

The gradual move during the evening from the improbable to the possible was achieved almost entirely through the commitment of individual performances and the dramatic assurance of Bernard Haitink's direction. But I am not sure that, in the end, radio listeners did not for once have the better deal.

It is some indication of the success of last year's *Prom Carmen* that I cannot even remember how the company was clothed. This time the evening dress, particularly of the chorus, was inconspicuously apparent throughout; and I am afraid this was largely due to the stage direction of those wearing it.

If the full complement of house and stage lights must glare mercilessly on, even in the nocturnal Prologue, it is surely sensible to minimize physical activity. Stephen Lawless, staging Peter Hall's production for the Proms, allowed too much business.

too many heavy footfalls; and it was a bad miscalculation to have flags waving and chairs being noisily set in place as Act I's introduction led into Carol Vaness's movingly sung "Come in quest'ora bruno".

For the council chamber scene, though, the small raised stage was used to advantage: the vision of the crowd toppling backwards in fear, and the strength of Gordon Sandison's performance as Paolo, provided the impetus needed to cross the interval.

In the second act the London Philharmonic Orchestra, clearly delighted with their extra resonating space, came into their own. Responding to their minutely detailed support, Timothy Noble's Boccanegra grew in stature. I was reminded of Verdi's warning that "in Forza the characters are ready made: in *Boccanegra* you have to make them". Noble's energy and concentration re-created the role with unflinching conviction.

Mario Malagutti's Adorno sounded somewhat constrained by space, and we missed Robert Lloyd's Fiesco. Taking over from his indisposed colleague at short notice, Geoffrey Moses, a little weak in the lower depths, nevertheless conveyed the man's great sadness in carefully shaded tones of grey, while Alastair Miles, a bass well worth the hearing, did stalwart service as Pietro.

Hilary Finch

London débuts  
Mature subtleties

Marina Milic, a Yugoslav pianist based in London, made an exciting impression when playing of Rachmaninov in a Park Lane Group recital three years ago. Since then she has developed into a performer capable of the greatest subtleties.

Her playing of Brahms's Piano Pieces, Op. 116, for example, was mature in its thoughtfulness; even the three Capriccios, rather more exuberant than the Intermezzos in the group, were played with great control, while the slower pieces were mellow, introspective and spacious, which is just as they ought to be.

After Barber's *Three Dances from *Souvenirs**, done with a wit similarly refined, Miss Milic tackled the Beethoven sonata more apt than all of them, perhaps, to be played to the gallery, the "Appassionata". Not so here. Instead Miss Milic sank her fingers deep into the keys and her intellect deep into the more elusive implications of the music. One might have argued that the performance lacked a degree of bite, but surely more important were the insights that Miss Milic was in consequence able to give us.

James Lisney, a pianist whose teacher, John Barstow, also taught the Moscow prize-

winner Barry Douglas, gave a similarly refined recital re-creating the devotional habitism for the sake of it. Indeed much of the music seemed to have been chosen largely for its subdued qualities. He opened with Tchaikovsky's — the Romance in F major, Op. 51 No. 5, and the dark-hued Dumka, Op. 59. Here, as in Shostakovich's comparatively rarely played Second Sonata, Op. 61, a work laden with tragic qualities, Lisney impressed with his clarity of sound and his ability both to elucidate the shape of the music and to stand back a little from it as if in modest deference.

The second half of his recital was devoted to Chopin, and he prepared the way for the B flat minor Sonata with exquisitely controlled performances of the Op. 55 Nocturnes, well served by his beautifully sonorous, impeccably controlled playing. The Sonata itself is rather tougher, of course, and, though never compromising the distinctive personality of his playing, Lisney was still able to match its demands, so that the strange finale, too often given like an irrelevant postscript, here assumed the qualities of a veritable transfiguration.

Stephen Pettitt

## EDINBURGH FESTIVAL

Galleries: John Russell Taylor

## Enlightenment truly perceived

he "international" in the title of the Edinburgh International Festival has generally in the past seemed to be there to establish a clear rejection of the parochial. And presumably, in so far as Scottish art is felt to be parochial, it did play an important role in the festival: even last year, when the Auld Alliance, was expressed much more in terms of French art in Scotland than of Scottish art in France, as though the traffic was mainly one way. Obviously this is far from the truth, and one wonders whether it is down to Scottish modesty or Scottish snobbery towards anything of local origin as their testimony to Scotland's international impact as a great *Ossian* exhibition of 174, seen in Hamburg and Paris, was never shown in Edinburgh. However, this year the festival is handily making amends: the theme is the Scottish Enlightenment, and the results are enlightening even to us, ten today.

As Duncan Macmillan, designer of the show at the Talbot Art Centre until August 1, *Painting in Scotland: The Olden Age*, points out, since much of the intellectual ferment of the later 18th century in Edinburgh was concerned with perception, it is to reason that the visual arts in Scotland during that period should be deeply interesting. Unfortunately art story does not always conform to reason, and what ought to be not always is. But in this case the show is wholly fascinating and revelatory.

It indicates, for a start, that there was little parochial about painting in Scotland during that time: if we have underestimated Ramsay, Raeburn and even Wilkie of late, we now have no excuse for failing to appreciate that they were right in the mainstream of European art. And there are other, even bigger surprises: from now on we shall have to pay much more attention to Alexander Runciman as a history painter and, perhaps even more strikingly, etcher, and to such other one-time members of Fuseli's Romantic circle as John Brown, whose wash drawings here often suggest Fuseli himself and Goya, and do not shrink in the comparison.

Not all the art in the show is necessarily very artful: a few Scottish painters bordering on the primitive are included to make a point, and one would not perhaps hold up Robert Barker's *Panorama of Edinburgh from the Calton Hill of 1792* as the height of landscape sophistication for its period — except that it is apparently the earliest 360-degree panorama known in painting. But, when we come to the big three, there can be little doubt either of what they learnt from their philosophical friends or what they taught the world.

It is illuminating to observe Ramsey developing from the stiff, almost Caroline painter of *Agnes Murray Kynynmond* with her rosebush in 1739 to the easy, fluent portraitist responsible for *Anne Brown and Anne Bruce* in the early 1760s. By that time he has developed to a fine point the elegant (but not culpably flattering) softening of focus to give a delicate diffusion of image, suggestive of *Fantini-Latour* more than a century later, or even of the blurry "painted photographs" of Gerhard Richter, a couple of which are to be seen in the Fruitmarket's *The Mirror and the Lamp* show.

Raeburn in his turn uses a very similar technique, for men as well as women, and it seems to arise straight out of contemporary studies of how the eye works by the sort of Scottish scientist-philosopher celebrated in the Royal Museum of Scotland's show *A Hothbed of Genius*, which is at the Queen Street galleries until September 20. This grapples manfully with the problems of being about abstract ideas rather than specific images of people or things. Whenever possible there are portraits of the main figures, both straight and as seen through the deforming glass of John Kay the caricaturist, as well as original editions of the epoch-making books concerned and the investigative tools used or the machines invented.

That is in the second half, the first half tries a more radical approach by sending one armed with a sort of Walkman through a series of portraits representing various aspects of Enlightenment

Edinburgh while one listens to a sort of Schools Broadcasting distillation of the ideas and diversions of key figures in five-minute chunks. I must admit I found it more diverting to run backwards and forwards making my own sound collage, but no doubt many are more appreciative than I of being lectured, even in such an amusing context.

The National Portrait Gallery's fine photographic show *Printed Light*, which celebrates the "scientific art" of Fox Talbot and David Octavius Hill until October 26, does much more credit to the enterprise of the Scot. Many of these photographs, apart from their great documentary value for anyone interested in the manners and customs of the people or the changing shape of the city (interestingly enough, photographic panoramas of Edinburgh come only about half a century after the Barker painting), show every sign of artistic concern in their lighting and composition — Hill was in fact a painter as well, and one of the earliest to use photographs as sketches for paintings.

There is a touch of enterprise too in the small show dedicated to James Tassie 1735-1799 (until September 30), for he was not only a portraitist of the Scottish Enlightenment but also had a hand in evolving a glassy substance which looked rather like ivory and enabled his works to be reproduced at will. His best work is clearly in the portraits, but his reproduction

from antique gems played their part in the dissemination of knowledge of and enthusiasm for the arts of classical antiquity which were so important in late 18th-century Edinburgh.

The story of Scottish art is brought closer up to date in the Fine Art Society's delightful show *At Home: Scottish Interiors 1820-1929*, which until September 20 turns the gallery's elegant terrace house into a home again with a series of rooms charting the recent history of Scottish taste, and in Bourne Fine Art's engaging collection of turn-of-the-

position examination. It works much less well for the scented midsummer night of Act II, where a few potted shrubs and some flimsy trellis have all the heady enchantment of a garden centre.

Such inconsistency, however, characterizes a production that veers uneasily between staging debates about art and loading the action with flimsy incidental detail. It misses the conversational naturalness of Wagner's score, with the striking exception of the delicately bitter-sweet exchange between Sachs and Eva in Act II. Bernd Weikl and Lucia Popp catch every

nuance of this, and they receive notably alert support from Wolfgang Sawallisch and the Munich orchestra.

In this act, Weikl and René Kollo establish an excellent rapport. They are so equally matched that Eva's crisis of choice is intensified: Lucia Popp vividly makes the point, torn between them. But the scene lacks its full impact because of the production's uncertain touch. Kollo overdoes his fear that he might lose her; Weikl overacts the bad temper of his cobbling outburst, and then goes to the opposite extreme by turning the reference to King Marke into a joke.

That moment indicates clearly what is at present missing in Weikl's Sachs. He is an extremely honest singer, clear, direct and unflinching throughout the huge role. He presents a powerful personality in the prime of life, but he misses the character's reserves of wisdom, his awareness of

the "cry of pain" beneath the geniality. Over-familiarity with Stolzinger's role now encourages Kollo to overplay the impatient purlance: he is too aware of his natural superiority as aristocrat and artist. Hermann Frey's beautifully sung Beckmesser laudably attempts to avoid caricature, but ultimately his very restraint ends up by drawing attention to Wagner's laboriously over-extended parody of his pedantic critics.

Like other productions recently, this one makes a further attempt to soften Wagner's humiliation of Beckmesser by introducing him into the final rejoicing. This gratuitous sentimentality has nothing to do with either text or music: it shows a concern with peripheral rather than essential matters. What is now needed is a thorough re-thinking of the work, and the Munich revival, despite incidental pleasures, comes nowhere near that. — R.W.



Allan Ramsay on the road to development in the almost Caroline portrait of *Agnes Murray Kynynmond*

tions from antique gems played their part in the dissemination of knowledge of and enthusiasm for the arts of classical antiquity which were so important in late 18th-century Edinburgh.

The story of Scottish art is brought closer up to date in the Fine Art Society's delightful show *At Home: Scottish Interiors 1820-1929*, which until September 20 turns the gallery's elegant terrace house into a home again with a series of rooms charting the recent history of Scottish taste, and in Bourne Fine Art's engaging collection of turn-of-the-

cible, the cast all operating on slightly different levels, until a pitch of controlled demonic hysteria is reached — completely at odds with the mood of Part Three. Here, at the same table, the cast float through the atmosphere of a Sixties drug party. Part Four, and a debate is staged between Leary and Liddy, framed by a disjointed dance act and interrupted by a man from an invisible audience, who lost his sight during an hallucinatory episode and who accuses Leary of irresponsibility.

It is all a little like turning on a radio and reaching all stations simultaneously. It is undeniably terribly consistent. But it is also consistently fascinating and bizarrely unique, assailing you with a peculiarly distilled atmosphere of an era. What it cannot do is move you.

## Theatre: Sarah Hemming

The Road to Immortality  
Churchill

In all its 40 years the Edinburgh Festival must have hosted some fairly bizarre art-forms, but it can never have seen anything quite as unconventional as New York's Wooster Group. Even their unconventional plot, characters, narrative line and structure are, ostensibly, absent and interpretation is perilous, but *The Road to Immortality* does have its own peculiar logic. It rushes you on a trip in four parts through America of the Fifties and Sixties, mingling shades of McCarthy with the Sixties preoccupations with drugs and perception to evoke

a manic, crowded, sometimes threatening atmosphere.

The show is in four parts, each one building on the last and calling on techniques from other media to give it its disjointed, alien quality. A long cable covered with electronic paraphernalia and video sets dominates the front of the stage — suggesting a board meeting, a panel game or perhaps a trial. Seated behind this, the company loom like a dreamworld all-powerful committee. They proceed to read fragments at random from Sixties gurus — Leary, Kerouac, Huxley — under the dry-witted direction of a grey-suited chairman.

There is a pause, then the actors reconvene at a hearing-play-reading. Somebody is accused and they speed through a manic, dislocated rejigging of Arthur Miller's *The Cru-*

NO/Jarvi  
Isher Hall

ne theme of the Enlightenment, Scottish version, is saving its way through the Edinburgh Festival. And it is rousing up some curiosities its path. There is, for stance, the cocktail of the me name at the Caledonian Hotel, whose ingredients would seem more conducive deep slumber than the oodening of human knowledge. And there was Sunday night's concert given by the British National Orchestra.

Most of the music was inspired by the bard Ossian, or her his impresario, trans- or — some would say — mentor, James Macpherson. The first half was a mixture of very familiar and the

## Concert: John Higgins

totally unknown in a weirdly compiled programme. Two overtures were used to start: Mendelssohn's *Hebrides* and *Echoes of Ossian*, by the Danish composer Niels Gade, which Wagner might have heard before he wrote *The Flying Dutchman*. Both found Neeme Järvi in northern nautical mood.

A choral extract from Lesueur's *Ossian, ou les bardes* was a weak way to close at half-time, and was muzzily sung by the Edinburgh International Festival Chorus. Before that Pamela Myers left Ossian for Walter Scott and the Mad Scene from *Lucia*, which found her in steadily improving voice but indicated that Donizetti was not Järvi's favourite composer.

And so to Méhul's one-act opera *Uthal*, based on another Ossian/Macpherson creation.

Méhul, Napoleon's favoured composer, was expert at writing patriotic choruses and it did not much matter whether they were inspired by Aberdeen or Abbayeville — the Scottish colouring in *Uthal* is minimal. These found the chorus in much better heart and voice, also the bards (Chief Bard, Anthony Michaels-Moore) who offer comforting words before and after battle. The solo writing is dull: Pamela Myers made something of the heroine and Roderick Earle rather more of her father, but Jeffery Talbot provided only a pinched tenor in the title role.

The oddest element of an odd evening was that no one included possibly the best music inspired by Ossian: Werther's verses in Massenet's opera of the same name.







Executive Editor  
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share  
1273.6 (+2.6)  
FT-SE 100  
1609.0 (+7.1)  
Bargains  
21151  
USM (Datastream)  
124.16 (+0.2)

THE POUND

US Dollar  
1.4925 (-0.0020)  
W German mark  
3.0910 (+0.0108)  
Trade-weighted  
71.7 (same)

Dee buys  
Medicare

Dee Corporation, the acquisitive supermarkets group, yesterday added a new store to its bow with the £20 million purchase of Medicare, the retail chemist owned by Reed Executive.

Medicare is the fourth largest chemist chain with 49 stores in the South. Dee intends to build the business up into a national chain of 200 to 300 stores in three to four years.

Reed, whose main business is employment agencies, had planned to float off Medicare on the united securities market next year. But Dee's offer made it more worthwhile to sell and provides Medicare with the resources for expansion.

Medicare made £572,000 pretax profits in the year to March 29 on sales of £27 million.

Merger off

Merger talks between Pleasants and Mount Charlotte are understood to have broken down. The two companies last week announced they were planning a £500 million empire embracing hotels, fruit machines and holidays.

Bibby buys

Hanson Trust is selling its Hamlyn Milling agricultural business, based near Perth, to Bibby & Sons for an undisclosed price. Hamlyn made pretax profits in the last financial year of just over £300,000.

Premier offer

Premier Brands, the company bought out from Cadbury Schweppes in May, is offering all its regular staff up to 1,000 share options at 1p.

Blagden down

Blagden Industries, manufacturers of steel drums, have reported a 16 per cent drop in interim pretax profits, down to £2.3 million. Its turnover was 18 per cent higher at £66.6 million. The dividend was maintained at 3.5p.

Highams' bid

Highams, the private company making a contested £37 million bid for the Manchester Ship Canal Company, has received acceptances for 53.4 per cent of the voting shares in the company. Highams' interests have 35 per cent of the publicly held equity.

Hawker deal

Hawker Siddeley has paid £7.5 million cash for the Reliance Fuse division of the Challenger Electrical Equipment Corporation of the US.

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MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

New York	1850.86 (+1.26)
Tokyo	18597.44 (+221.03)
Hong Kong	1950.12 (+14.95)
Amsterdam Gen	236.7 (+3.0)
Sydney AO	1184.80 (+7.4)
Frankfurt	2050.5 (+40.7)
Brussels	805.69 (-3.8)
Paris CAC	368.0 (+2.7)
Zurich	520.96 (+5.38)
SKA General	520.96 (+5.38)

INTEREST RATES

London:	
Bank Base:	10%
3-month Interbank 9%-9.5%	
3-month eligible bills 5.51-5.59%	
30-year Treasury 9%-9.5%	
US:	
Prime Rate 8%	
Federal Funds 8.1%	
3-month Treasury Bills 5.51-5.59%	
30-year Treasury 9%-9.5%	

CURRENCIES

London:		New York:	
£: \$1.4925		£: \$1.4930	
£: DM3.0910		£: DM3.0700	
£: Sfr2.4982		£: Sfr2.4982	
£: FF10.95		£: FF10.95	
£: Yen229.98		£: Yen229.98	
£: Yen229.98		£: Yen229.98	

S & N in £120m  
agreed bid for  
Home Brewery

By Richard Lander

Scottish & Newcastle Breweries yesterday fulfilled market expectations that it wanted to buy a regional brewer by making an agreed £120 million takeover offer for Home Brewery, of Nottingham.

Home has 470 public houses, clubs and off-licences, mostly in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire.

The target surprised stock market analysts, few of whom seemed to know much about Home, a tightly-controlled company which has only preference shares listed on the Stock Exchange.

As if prepared for raised eyebrows in the City, Scottish & Newcastle issued a glossy brochure about Home entitled, "Why do S & N want to pay £120 million for a brewery many people have never heard of?"

The acquisition of Home, whose beers sport the logo of Robin Hood with bow and arrow at the ready, shifts the centre of gravity of S & N's brewing interests.

The Edinburgh-based company has 1,350 outlets, most of which are in Scotland and North-east England, and three breweries - at Edinburgh, Manchester and Newcastle.

Mr Alick Rankin, chief executive of S & N, confirmed

that an increased geographical spread was the main reason for the purchase, but he said that Home had made the first approach.

"Until we had a look we hadn't realised what a rich and well-looked after company it was," he said.

Although Home made pretax profits of just £4.4 million on turnover of £56.4 million in its latest financial year, Mr Rankin said that S & N was justified in paying £120 million for Home.

Apart from its range of tied public houses and strong local loyalty, Home had also built what Mr Rankin described as "the most modern brewery in Britain" after plunging back £25 million from profits over the past six years. The purchase price also represented a slight discount on net assets of £123 million.

Mr Rankin said he hoped that Home's 4 per cent rate of return on capital could be improved to nearer its own 13 per cent, and he thought that pretax profits of between £13 million and £15 million would be possible within two years.

Apart from plans to develop Home's free trade sales, which account for only 20 per cent of turnover, Mr Rankin said that it was possible that some S &

N brands would be brewed at the Home plant to bring them nearer to the southern market. However, S & N pledged to retain and rebuild Home's "current distinctive identity."

Mr Rankin said there was "no question" of S & N selling its 30 per cent stake in the Blackburn-based Matthew Brown brewery, acquired in an unsuccessful takeover bid last year, as a result of the Home acquisition.

He played down suggestions of a possible bid for Courage, the brewery owned by Hanson Trust, saying S & N was only a medium-sized company.

The bid for Home - a mixture of ordinary shares, convertible preference stock and cash - already has acceptances from shareholders controlling 67.5 per cent of votes in Home, which has a dual share structure.

It is conditional on not being referred to the Monopolies Commission, although Mr Rankin thought this unlikely in view of the lack of geographical overlap.

The Home takeover comes three weeks after another independent brewer, Ruddie, lost its independence to an industry giant, Grand Metropolitan.

Retail sales decline but the  
upward trend is maintained

By David Smith,  
Economics Correspondent

Retail sales fell last month from their June peak, but the trend remains strongly upwards.

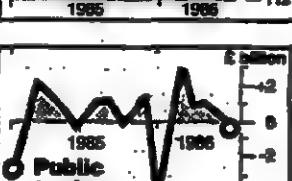
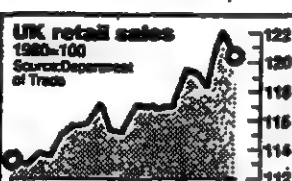
Government borrowing was below City expectations, mainly because of buoyant tax revenues.

The volume of retail sales declined by 1.2 per cent in July after an exceptional 3.6 per cent rise in June. Sales volume was up by 1.5 per cent in the latest three months compared with the previous three months, and 4 per cent up on the corresponding period of last year.

The average weekly value of sales last month was £1,775 million, compared with £1,740 million in June. Sales value was up 8 per cent on July 1985.

Government officials said that sales of consumer durables were strong last month, but those of clothing, footwear and food fell.

The latest CBI/Financial Times Distributive Trades Survey, published today, pre-



The July repayment of £226 billion, around £750 million better than the average of City expectations, led to some suggestions that the Government was heading for a second successive undershoot of its borrowing target, set at £7.1 billion for 1986-87.

However, Treasury officials said that it was too early to make such judgements and that, despite the buoyancy of non-oil tax revenues, the fall in the oil price had still to show through fully in lower North Sea revenues.

Local authority borrowing may also have been erratically low in the first few months of the current financial year.

Inland Revenue receipts in the April-July period were £2.1 billion up on a year earlier because of healthy company profits and strong growth in wages. Customs and Excise receipts were up by £1 billion.

Supply expenditure, at £32.9 billion in the first four months of the financial year, was just under 4.5 per cent up on the corresponding period.

Trebled profits at Mrs Fields

By Alexandra Jackson

As if to cook a smook at those who left 84 per cent of the issue with the underwriters in May, Mrs Fields, the specialist retailer of cookies, reported interim pretax profits up from \$1.5 million to \$4.6 million (£3.1 million).

Turnover rose 18 per cent to \$38.3 million (£25.6 million). The interim dividend is 0.75 cents.

The interest charge dropped slightly from \$1.97 million to \$1.8 million. The group, whose president and chief executive is Mrs Debra Fields, was not yet able to enjoy the full benefit of the proceeds of the offer for sale.

The directors remain confident that they will achieve



Debra Fields: launching 100 stores this year.

their pro forma profit forecast of \$18.5 million (£12.4 million).

This assumes that the proceeds of the offer for sale were available throughout the year.

On a basis which compares directly with this interim result, the forecast would be \$16.5 million.

The group operated from more than 300 outlets in the United States and 20 or so overseas. It will launch 100 new stores this year, 80 of which will be opened in the second half.

Five are to be "stores within stores." This is part of a joint venture with Sears Roebuck.

Overseas, expansion continues in Canada, Australia, the UK and Japan. A shop in the US airbase at Yokota in Japan, has newly-opened and is doing well. New products such as muffins and ice creams are also being tested.

Air Call to leave USM and  
link with American group

By Teresa Poole

Air Call, the loss-making radio paging and car telephone communications group, said yesterday that it plans to go private - almost six years since it became one of the first companies to be traded on the Unlisted Securities Market.

The pressures of surviving in the increasingly competitive telecommunications market has forced Air Call to seek an alignment with international partners.

Under the proposals, BellSouth, the largest local telephone services company in the United States, in its first British telecommunications venture, will pay £6 million in cash for a 40 per cent stake in Air Call's communications businesses.

These include the telephone answering, media response, paging, and car telephone activities.

cent of the British radio-paging market, compared with British Telecom's 85 per cent, and about 5 per cent of the cellular radio market, where it is a large distributor for Racal.

Mr Warren Taylor, chairman of both Air Call and Air Call (Holdings) company, gave a warning that many other small telecommunications groups may be forced into joint ventures in order to survive the liberalized market.

Mr Taylor, said that the second market had been good to the company when it started, but added: "For a group going for long term growth, the USM might not be the right place. It is difficult to sustain support all round if you are going for growth."

The family of the founder chairman, Mr John Stanley, who died last year, will make an offer to acquire the 41.3 per cent of Air Call not under their control.



Sir John Egan: believes Jaguar's profit growth will not continue for the full year.

Jaguar profits surge again  
despite the weak dollar

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Jaguar profits have continued to surge ahead with the company disclosing half-year earnings of £64.4 million before the autumn launch of its new XJ40 saloon.

The six-month pretax profits - up by \$4 million on the previous year's - was achieved despite a significant weakening of the dollar, which has increased the price of Jaguars in the US, the company's most important market.

Jaguar announced that the interim dividend would be stepped up by 10 per cent to 3.3p.

But Sir John Egan, the chairman, gave warning that the profit growth, which has been taken for granted by the City since Jaguar's privatisation from BL, was not expected

to continue for the full year.

The interim figures take into account about £5 million of pre-launch costs for the XJ40, which is to succeed the XJ6, and another £10 million will come in the second half. The balance of the £20 million investment will be reflected in next year's accounts.

Sir John said that as a result of the extra costs, profits for the whole of 1986 would be "very flat". But he added: "Early indications are that the new car will receive an outstanding reception in the market place, thus enabling Jaguar to maintain its sales growth."

Jaguar sales in the US rose 23 per cent in the half-year to 11,506 units, boosted by the introduction in April of the V-

12 engine XJS Cabriolet version.

Turnover for the six months was £426.2 million, up from £400.9 million a year earlier, with the US market accounting for £279.5 million and the UK £67.9 million. Total output of Jaguars was 22,049 against 20,195 in the first half of 1985.

In a bid to achieve a wider spread of overseas sales, Jaguar has been studying Japan where, at present, it sells only 400 cars a year. But within five years the company believes the total could be 4,000.

Sir John added: "We are starting to look very seriously at the Japanese market. The current level of the yen makes it particularly attractive."

Temps, page 16

McKechie  
bids £24m  
for PSM

By Alison Eadie

McKechie Brothers, the Midlands metals and plastics group, has launched a £24.4 million bid for PSM, the Midlands industrial fastener manufacturer.

PSM is already in the bag as its chairman, Mr Jim Tildesley, has accepted for his 57.6 per cent holding. The PSM board put out a holding statement, but Dr Jim Butler, chairman of McKechie, is hoping for a speedy recommendation.

The two companies know each other well, as McKechie has for several years supplied PSM with brass extrusions for its fasteners and, more recently, PSM has begun supplying McKechie with plastic fasteners.

PSM has operations in the United States, which will give McKechie a "listening post" for acquisitions there. Dr Butler said, McKechie is also seeking further acquisitions in Britain.

The company has had an eventful year, seeing off takeover attempts by Williams Holdings and then Evered, and failing itself to win Newman Tonks in a contested bid.

The terms of the offer are 44 McKechie shares and £95 in cash or loan notes for 100 PSM shares. PSM shareholders will also be entitled to a special interim dividend of 2.2p.

McKechie has forecast total dividends in the year to July 31 of 10p.

Maxwell delivers his  
BPCC profit promise

By Carol Ferguson

True to his promise made to shareholders at the British Printing & Communication Corporation's annual meeting at the beginning of June, Mr Robert Maxwell, the chairman, has more than doubled the company's interim profits.

The results, announced yesterday, showed that the group made £2 million more in the first half of 1986 than it did for the whole of 1985.

Profits increased by 141 per cent for the six months to June, compared with £11.3 million it made for the period last year. The interim dividend was increased by 50 per cent from 4p to 6p.

Much of the improvement has come from the inclusion

of the recently acquired Pergamon Journals and from BPCC's contract to print newspapers for the Mirror Group.

The Daily Mirror and the Sunday Mirror were printed on BPCC's presses in London and Manchester for the entire six month period. It has been printing the Scottish Daily Record and the Sunday People since the beginning of July.

A statement accompanying the results said the acquisition of a major US public printing and publishing company was imminent.

Temps, Page 16

CES in  
£26.7m  
Zales  
buy

Combined English Stores is to acquire Zales Jewellers for £26.7 million.

The purchase will be made through the issue of 13.6 million new shares, 13.1 million of which will be placed by Samuel Montagu. Hoare Govett is the broker to the issue.

There is also an open offer to shareholders to subscribe to the full amount of the placing. CES estimates interim pretax profits of £4.5 million, a 30 per cent increase compared with £3.45 million for the same period last year. And the company says that prospects for the remainder of the year are encouraging.

Zales is a leading multiple specialist jewellery retailer, with 112 shops in prime locations throughout Britain. For the year to March 1, Zales earned £1.82 million in pretax profits.

The combination of Zales and Collingwood, the jewellers, will make CES the second biggest multiple specialist retailer in terms of market share, the company said.

It will have total of 247 stores and some 4.5 per cent of the British market.

CES intends to maintain the Zales group's up-market identity and to expand the number of outlets.

CES is to give existing shareholders the opportunity to participate in the issue of new shares.

Samuel Montagu will offer existing shareholders all the placing shares for purchase at the placing price of 197p per share.

With regard to the present financial year, the CES board estimates that profit on ordinary activities before tax for the 26 weeks to August 9 was £4.5 million, compared with £3.45 million for the same period in the last financial year.

The board intends to pay an interim dividend in November of 3p per share for the year to January 31 1987.

This represents an increase of 22.4 per cent over the interim dividend of 2.45p per share paid last year. The new shares will not rank for the interim dividend.

Morgan Grenfell is planning an offer for sale, in London, of a majority shareholding in Avis Europe and the issue is expected to attract significant investment from other European countries.

Avis Europe  
plans offer

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more than dedication to care  
for the victims of cancer.

continues  
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As a Macmillan nurse my job is to help people live with advanced cancer, in their own homes when ever possible.  
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Or to be able to give reassurance about the fears and anxieties that may have been bottled up for many months.  
And to have time to listen to patients and their families to share their sorrows and joys.  
As Macmillan nurses, we're very privileged, because we can share so much with so many people.

There are still many thousands of cancer victims who have to suffer the pain and anxiety of this cruel disease without the care of a Macmillan nurse. But you can begin to ease their pain, simply by sending a donation to Major HCL Garnett c/o, Cancer Relief Macmillan Fund, 15/19 Britten Street, London SW3 3TY. Tel: 01-351 7811.

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Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Macmillan fund  
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AR RESULTS FOR 1986

## INTEREST AND TAXATION

87%

	1985 \$000	Pro Forma 1986 \$000
	<u>32,524</u>	<u>38,256</u>
	3,419	6,411
	<u>1,967</u>	<u>133</u>
	1,452	6,278
	<u>75</u>	<u>377</u>
	<u>1,377</u>	<u>5,901</u>

0.75 cents

ation up by over 87%, reflecting con-  
g efficiencies

ted for current year, with around 80

ustralia, Japan, Canada and United

itary base opened in Japan. Signifi-  
similar stores worldwide

stores within stores on test basis with

at the pro forma profit forecast of  
equivalent to earnings per share of  
The outlook for the future growth

ll be sent to shareholders.



THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

[illegible]

## UNLISTED SECURITIES

1989							1990							1991							1992							1993							1994							1995						
High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Vol	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Vol	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Vol	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Vol	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Vol	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	Vol							
15	85	A & M Co	11 1/4	0	0	82,342	60	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4,3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100								
16	85	ATA Section	0	0	0	19,371	61	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4,3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100						
17	85	ATA Section	0	0	0	19,371	61	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4,3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100					
18	85	ATA Section	0	0	0	19,371	61	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4,3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
19	85	ATA Section	0	0	0	19,371	61	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4,3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
20	85	ATA Section	0	0	0	19,371	61	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4,3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
21	85	ATA Section	0	0	0	19,371	61	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4,3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
22	85	ATA Section	0	0	0	19,371	61	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4,3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
23	85	ATA Section	0	0	0	19,371	61	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4,3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
24	85	ATA Section	0	0	0	19,371	61	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4,3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
25	85	ATA Section	0	0	0	19,371	61	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4,3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
26	85	ATA Section	0	0	0	19,371	61	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4,3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
27	85	ATA Section	0	0	0	19,371	61	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4,3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
28	85	ATA Section	0	0	0	19,371	61	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4,3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
29	85	ATA Section	0	0	0	19,371	61	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4,3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
30	85	ATA Section	0	0	0	19,371	61	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4,3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
31	85	ATA Section	0	0	0	19,371	61	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4,3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
32	85	ATA Section	0	0	0	19,371	61	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4,3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
33	85	ATA Section	0	0	0	19,371	61	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4,3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
34	85	ATA Section	0	0	0	19,371	61	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4,3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
35	85	ATA Section	0	0	0	19,371	61	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4,3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
36	85	ATA Section	0	0	0	19,371	61	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4,3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
37	85	ATA Section	0	0	0	19,371	61	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4,3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
38	85	ATA Section	0	0	0	19,371	61	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4,3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
39	85	ATA Section	0	0	0	19,371	61	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4,3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
40	85	ATA Section	0	0	0	19,371	61	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4,3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
41	85	ATA Section	0	0	0	19,371	61	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4,3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
42	85	ATA Section	0	0	0	19,371	61	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4,3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
43	85	ATA Section	0	0	0	19,371	61	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4,3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
44	85	ATA Section	0	0	0	19,371	61	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4,3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
45	85	ATA Section	0	0	0	19,371	61	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4,3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
46	85	ATA Section	0	0	0	19,371	61	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4,3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
47	85	ATA Section	0	0	0	19,371	61	38	Rayco Oil	43	0	0	1,170	100	75	Pacific States	150	0	0	4																												

## INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

## COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY EXCHANGE		Feb 142.75-40.0 Mar 135.00-25.0 Apr 140.00-25.0 May 140.00-25.0 Vol 2951	Three Months - 352.00-353.00 Vol - Tons - Idle
G W Joynton & Co report			
SUGAR (From C. Czarnikow)			
FOB			
Oct	131.23-31.0		
Nov	132.38-6.5		
Dec	151.4-51.2		
Jan	150.0-56.2		
May	150.0-56.0		
Oct	150.0-56.0		
Nov	150.0-56.0		
Vol	1231		
COCOA			
Sep	1384-83		
Oct	1433-32		
Nov	1471-19		
Mar	1491-90		
May	1509-06		
Sep	1522-25		
Dec	1551-50		
Vol	1585		
COFFEE			
Sep	2005-2000		
Oct	2015-2010		
Nov	2005-2000		
Mar	2019-1970		
Vol	875		
Dec	1985-1980		
Nov	2000-1970		
Sep	2010-1970		
Vol	9335		
SOYABEAN			
Sep	134.0-29.0		
Oct	132.0-31.0		
Nov	129.0-32.0		
Feb	131.5-30.5		
Mar	131.0-30.0		
Jun	130.5-29.5		
Vol	130-29.0		
Vol	165		
SEA OIL			
Sep	133.9-32.50		
Oct	133.75-30.0		
Nov	136.25-38.0		
Dec	140.0-40.0		
Vol	163.0-40.0		
LONDON MEAT FUTURES			
EXCHANGE		Pig Contract p. per lot	
Month	Open	Close	
Aug	Unq.	197.50	
Oct	Unq.	103.30	
Nov	Unq.	105.00	
Dec	Unq.	106.00	
Jan	Unq.	100.00	
Apr	Unq.	100.00	
Jun	Unq.	100.00	
LONDON POTATO FUTURES			
EXCHANGE		POTATO FUTURES £ per tonne	
Month	Open	Close	
Aug	121.8	119.0	
Nov	134.8	131.0	
Feb	190.0	20.0	
Apr	201.5	193.0	
May	87.5	80.0	
Nov	1382	1382	
BITEX			
G.N.I. Freight Futures List report \$10 per index point freight index			
Month	High/Low	Close	
Oct 86	712.0-712.0	712.0	
Jan 87	745.0-730.0	745.0	
Apr 87	745.0-730.0	745.0	
Jul 87	725.0-720.0	725.0	
Oct 87		755.0	
Jan 88		871.0	
Apr 88		815.0	
Jul 88		810.0	
Vol: 133 lots			
Open interest: 2023			
LONDON GRAIN FUTURES			
EXCHANGE		£ per lot	
Month	Open	Close	
Aug	Unq.	87.50	
Sep	Unq.	96.30	
Oct	Unq.	96.30	
Nov	Unq.	96.30	
Dec	Unq.	96.00	
Jan	Unq.	99.00	
Mar	Unq.	99.00	
May	Unq.	99.00	
Jun	Unq.	98.00	
TAMKER REPORT			
EXCHANGE		High/Low, Close	
Aug 85		1280.0	
Sep 85	1281-1275	1275.0	
Oct 85		1275.0	
Dec 85		1215.0	
Mar 87		1207.5	
Jun 87		1227.5	
Vol: 15 lots			
Open interest 40			
Spot market commentary:			
Tanker index:			
1387.50 as is on 15/8/88			
Dry cargo index:			
112.50			

LONDON COMMODITY EXCHANGE		Feb 142.75-40.0 Mar 135.00-25.0 Apr 140.00-25.0 May 140.00-25.0 Vol 2951	Three Months - 352.00-353.00 Vol - Tons - Idle
G W Joynton & Co report			
SUGAR (From C. Czarnikow)			
FOB			
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Sep	133.9-32.50		
Oct	133.75-30.0		
Nov	136.25-38.0		
Dec	140.0-40.0		
Vol	163.0-40.0		
LONDON MEAT FUTURES			
EXCHANGE		Pig Contract p. per lot	
Month	Open	Close	
Aug	Unq.	197.50	
Oct	Unq.	103.30	
Nov	Unq.	105.00	
Dec	Unq.	106.00	
Jan	Unq.	100.00	
Apr	Unq.	100.00	
Jun	Unq.	100.00	
LONDON POTATO FUTURES			
EXCHANGE		POTATO FUTURES £ per tonne	
Month	Open	Close	
Aug	121.8	119.0	
Nov	134.8	131.0	
Feb	190.0	20.0	
Apr	201.5	193.0	
May	87.5	80.0	
Nov	1382	1382	
BITEX			
G.N.I. Freight Futures List report \$10 per index point freight index			
Month	High/Low	Close	
Oct 86	712.0-712.0	712.0	
Jan 87	745.0-730.0	745.0	
Apr 87	745.0-730.0	745.0	
Jul 87	725.0-720.0	725.0	
Oct 87		755.0	
Jan 88		871.0	
Apr 88		815.0	
Jul 88		810.0	
Vol: 133 lots			
Open interest: 2023			
LONDON GRAIN FUTURES			
EXCHANGE		£ per lot	
Month	Open	Close	
Aug	Unq.	87.50	
Sep	Unq.	96.30	
Oct	Unq.	96.30	
Nov	Unq.	96.30	
Dec	Unq.	96.00	
Jan	Unq.	99.00	
Mar	Unq.	99.00	
May	Unq.	99.00	
Jun	Unq.	98.00	
TAMKER REPORT			
EXCHANGE		High/Low, Close	
Aug 85		1280.0	
Sep 85	1281-1275	1275.0	
Oct 85		1275.0	
Dec 85		1215.0	
Mar 87		1207.5	
Jun 87		1227.5	
Vol: 15 lots			
Open interest 40			
Spot market commentary:			
Tanker index:			
1387.50 as is on 15/8/88			
Dry cargo index:			
112.50			

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Vol	165		
SEA OIL			
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Nov	136.25-38.0		
Dec	140.0-40.0		
Vol	163.0-40.0		
LONDON MEAT FUTURES			
EXCHANGE		Pig Contract p. per lot	
Month	Open	Close	
Aug	Unq.	197.50	
Oct	Unq.	103.30	
Nov	Unq.	105.00	
Dec	Unq.	106.00	
Jan	Unq.	100.00	
Apr	Unq.	100.00	
Jun	Unq.	100.00	
LONDON POTATO FUTURES			
EXCHANGE		POTATO FUTURES £ per tonne	
Month	Open	Close	
Aug	121.8	119.0	
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Oct 87		755.0	
Jan 88		871.0	
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Jul 88		810.0	
Vol: 133 lots			
Open interest: 2023			
LONDON GRAIN FUTURES			
EXCHANGE		£ per lot	
Month	Open	Close	
Aug	Unq.	87.50	
Sep	Unq.	96.30	
Oct	Unq.	96.30	
Nov	Unq.	96.30	
Dec	Unq.	96.00	
Jan	Unq.	99.00	
Mar	Unq.	99.00	
May	Unq.	99.00	
Jun	Unq.	98.00	
TAMKER REPORT			
EXCHANGE		High/Low, Close	
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Aug	Unq.	87.50	
Sep	Unq.	96.30	
Oct	Unq.	96.30	
Nov	Unq.	96.30	
Dec	Unq.	96.00	
Jan	Unq.	99.00	
Mar	Unq.	99.00	
May	Unq.	99.00	
Jun	Unq.	98.00	
TAMKER REPORT			
EXCHANGE		High/Low, Close	
Aug 85		1280.0	
Sep 85	1281-1275	1275.0	
Oct 85		1275.0	
Dec 85		121	



Portfolio  
—Gold—

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Group	Only or
1	Brown Shipley	Banking/Discount	100
2	RMC	Building/Roads	100
3	Birmingham Mini	Industrials A-D	100
4	Land Securities	Property	100
5	Rothschild (J) Ltd	Banking/Discount	100
6	Guinness	Breweries	100
7	Triton Europe	Oil	100
8	Wyndham Devs	Industrials S-Z	100
9	Barrat Devs	Building/Roads	100
10	Romney Mac	Food	100
11	Magnet & South	Building/Roads	100
12	South Western	Food	100
13	Sainsbury (J)	Food	100
14	Cherwell Cans	Industrials A-D	100
15	James & Hill	Building/Roads	100
16	Mercury Int	Banking/Discount	100
17	Union	Banking/Discount	100
18	Redland	Building/Roads	100
19	Laird	Industrials L-R	100
20	Rowden	Industrials S-Z	100
21	Providence	Banking/Discount	100
22	Scapa	Industrials S-Z	100
23	Heywood Williams	Building/Roads	100
24	McAlpine (Alfred)	Building/Roads	100
25	Tomkins (FH)	Industrials S-Z	100
26	Lowes H-S C-E	Food/Printing	100
27	Signature Trust	Property	100
28	Swindon	Banking/Discount	100
29	Horsman Travel	Leisure	100
30	Kwik-Fit	Motor/Aircraft	100
31	Best	Breweries	100
32	Mowlem (John)	Building/Roads	100
33	Enterprise	Oil	100
34	Whitbread 'A'	Breweries	100
35	Regent Cement	Building/Roads	100
36	Dale Elect	Electronics	100
37	Western Bros	Building/Roads	100
38	Scott & New	Breweries	100
39	Br Land	Property	100
40	Brook	Oil	100
41	Lloyds	Banking/Discount	100
42	Adom Int	Food/Printing	100
43	Security Serv	Industrials S-Z	100
44	CAP Co	Electronics	100

Please be sure to take account of any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £2,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total

BRITISH FUNDS						
1986	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%

SHORTS (Under Five Years)						
1986	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%
100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
101	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	0.00	0.00
102	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	0.00	0.00
103	103.00	103.00	103.00	103.00	0.00	0.00
104	104.00	104.00	104.00	104.00	0.00	0.00
105	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	0.00	0.00
106	106.00	106.00	106.00	106.00	0.00	0.00
107	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	0.00	0.00
108	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	0.00	0.00
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116	116.00	116.00	116.00	116.00	0.00	0.00
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122	122.00	122.00	122.00	122.00	0.00	0.00
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125	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	0.00	0.00
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148	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	0.00	0.00
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159	159.00	159.00	159.00	159.00	0.00	0.00
160	160.00	160.00	160.00	160.00	0.00	0.00
161	161.00	161.00	161.00	161.00	0.00	0.00
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187	187.00	187.00	187.00	187.00	0.00	0.00
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196	196.00	196.00	196.00	196.00	0.00	0.00
197	197.00	197.00	197.00	197.00	0.00	0.00
198	198.00	198.00	198.00	198.00	0.00	0.00
199	199.00	199.00	199.00	199.00	0.00	0.00
200	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	0.00

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS						
1986	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%
100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
101	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	0.00	0.00
102	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	0.00	0.00
103	103.00	103.00	103.00	103.00	0.00	0.00
104	104.00	104.00	104.00	104.00	0.00	0.00
105	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	0.00	0.00
106	106.00	106.00	106.00	106.00	0.00	0.00
107	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00	0.00	0.00
108	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	0.00	0.00
109	109.00	109.00	109.00	109.00	0.00	0.00
110	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	0.00	0.00
111	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	0.00	0.00
112	112.00	112.00	112.00	112.00	0.00	0.00
113	113.00	113.00	113.00	113.00	0.00	0.00
114	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00	0.00
115	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	0.00	0.00
116	116.00	116.00	116.00	116.00	0.00	0.00
117	117.00	117.00	117.00	117.00	0.00	0.00
118	118.00	118.00	118.00	118.00	0.00	0.00
119	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	0.00	0.00
120	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	0.00	0.00
121	121.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	0.00	0.00
122	122.00	122.00	122.00	122.00	0.00	0.00
123	123.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	0.00	0.00
124	124.00	124.00	124.00	124.00	0.00	0.00
125	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	0.00	0.00
126	126.00	126.00	126.00	126.00	0.00	0.00
127	127.00	127.00	127.00	127.00	0.00	0.00
1						



## SIEMENS

Information for Siemens shareholders

## New capital spending record

Higher net margin and more employees than last year

As anticipated, Siemens did not attain last year's unusually high level of sales during the first nine months of the 1985/86 financial year (ending 30 September). However, in line

with medium-range goals, there was a rise in the number of employees and a substantial expansion of capital spending. It was also possible to increase the net profit margin.

## Sales

Owing to the billing of three nuclear power plants, last year's third-quarter sales leaped 38% to £12,282m; because no comparable projects were billed in the period from 1 October 1985 to 30 June 1986, sales at £9,954m were 19% below 1984/85 levels. Apart from the power plant sector, there was a slight overall sales growth of 1%. Even more strongly influenced by the fluctuations in power plant billings were sales figures for the German domestic market. Here, total sales at £4,678m remained 32%

below last year's comparable levels despite gains of 10% outside the power plant sphere. At £5,276m, international sales were 2% below the previous year's total, owing to the conversion of a weaker dollar into German marks.

In £m	1/10/83 to 30/6/84	1/10/84 to 30/6/85	1/10/85 to 30/6/86	Change 86 from 85
Sales	8,928	12,282	9,954	-19%
Domestic business	4,127	6,898	4,678	-32%
Intern. business	4,801	5,384	5,276	-2%

## New orders

The level of new orders reflected the absence of new power plant contracts and currency changes. Worldwide new orders of £11,333m were 7% down on the same period last year; excluding the power plant business, the level of order intake was maintained. New orders in the German domestic market, at £5,483m, were 5% below the comparable figure for last year. However, if the power plant business is excluded, Siemens groups achieved a growth rate of 7%. Two-figure growth was recorded by the Power

Engineering & Automation Group, the Communication & Information Systems Group, and the Electrical Installations Group. International new orders declined by 8% to £5,850m - again as a result of a weaker dollar.

In £m	1/10/83 to 30/6/84	1/10/84 to 30/6/85	1/10/85 to 30/6/86	Change 86 from 85
New orders	10,790	12,147	11,333	-7%
Domestic business	5,381	5,764	5,483	-5%
Intern. business	5,349	6,383	5,850	-8%

## Orders in hand

Orders in hand climbed 6% to £16,999m. Inventories have grown 18% to £6,229m since the beginning of the financial year.

In £m	30/6/84	30/6/85	30/6/86	Change 86 from 85
Orders in hand	17,585	16,060	16,999	+6%
Inventories	5,901	5,275	6,229	+18%

## Employees

In the first nine months of the current financial year, the total number of employees increased 3% to 357,000 worldwide. Siemens now employs 244,000 people in the Federal Republic of Germany and Berlin (West), 4,000 more than at the beginning of the financial year. Outside Germany, the workforce increased from 108,000 to 113,000. An average of 353,000 people were employed during the period under review compared with 334,000 in the same period last year. Employment costs rose 7% to £4,596m.

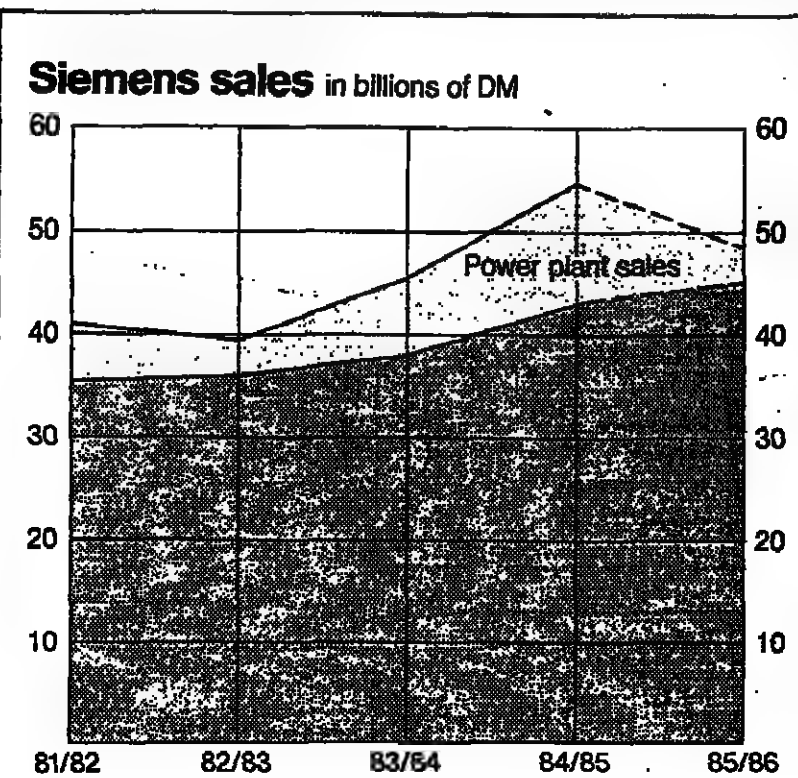
In thousands	30/6/84	30/6/85	30/6/86	Change 86 from 85
Employees	328	348	357	+3%
Domestic operations	224	240	244	+2%
International operations	104	108	113	+4%
Average number of employees in thousands	321	334	353	+6%
Employment costs, in £m	3,347	4,236	4,596	+7%

## Capital spending and net income

In pursuing its growth targets, Siemens increased capital expenditure and investment to £993m in the first nine months of the current financial year, mainly for new high-tech factories. This was 26% more than in the same period last year and double the amount spent during the full financial year 1982/83. Net income after taxes was £293m, yielding a net profit margin of 2.9% as against 2.5% for the comparable period last year.

In £m	1/10/83 to 30/6/84	1/10/84 to 30/6/85	1/10/85 to 30/6/86	Change 86 from 85
Capital expenditure and investment	407	787	993	+26%
Net income after taxes	191	311	293	-6%
In % of sales	2.1	2.5	2.9	

All amounts translated at Frankfurt middle rate on 30/6/1986: £1 = DM 3.3650.



## Siemens shows continuous sales growth and fluctuation in power plant business

The level of power plant sales is determined by the billing dates of contracts, while all other areas show continuous sales growth. Siemens sales rose from DM 35.3 billion in the 1981/82 financial year to DM 43.2 billion last year and will top DM 45 billion in the current year. The power plant business contributed additional sales of DM 4.8 billion in 1981/82, 3.4 and 7.5 billion in the following years, and last year power plant sales even reached DM 11.4 billion. However, in the current financial year the contribution from the power plant business will swing back to around DM 3 billion. This means that Siemens steady growth is affected by fluctuations in the power plant business.

## Siemens AG

In Great Britain: Siemens Ltd.  
Siemens House, Windmill Road,  
Surrey-on-Thames  
Middlesex, TW16 7HS

## Garcia seeks political gain from debt crisis

The government of Peru has moved one step closer to an iconoclastic strategy to confront the debt crisis in the developing world after the decision of the International Monetary Fund to declare Peru ineligible to use fund credit lines.

Peru provoked the sanction by paying only \$35 million of a total of \$186 million arrears to the fund.

The president, Senor Alan Garcia, is using the fund's decision to squeeze the maximum political benefit. Over the weekend he spoke to a rally outside the presidential palace, the first *balconazo* (balcony broadside) in nine months.

The major repercussion is that Peru will find it hard to get new loans out of the World Bank and other international lending agencies, according to government finance officials. Peru should still be able to draw on \$1 billion in committed loans.

For the past two years Peru has been sinking steadily into a high-risk creditor category, which means that only the most venturesome financial institutions are willing to extend credit.

The Garcia administration

has tried to limit other types of sanctions by keeping a high profile international position. "The question is not whether Peru complies with IMF rules," says a Western diplomat. "The country has to become more viable economically."

Peru has an economy which is excessively dependent on commodity exports, especially metals and petroleum. In the past three decades each economic upswing has been choked off by a lack of foreign exchange.

Peru's \$14 billion foreign debt does not give it sufficient leverage to wring concessions from the international financial system, like Argentina, Brazil or Mexico, nor does the government have the negotiating expertise for this approach.

Senor Garcia must contend with a volatile political scene. Peru has the biggest Marxist left in South America.

It regards his performance as tame. The united left received nearly a quarter of the votes in general elections a year ago. Although it cannot challenge him in congress it can stir up unrest in unions and among the jobless.

In addition, the country is torn by a six-year guerrilla war which has cost more than 8,000 lives. The Maoist Shining Path group has exploited extreme conditions of poverty, and the narcotics trade and rising crime have added to the violent trend.

The government's position is that sacrifice must be channelled towards creating prospects for growth rather than paying off bad debts.

In a precedent-breaking move, Senor Garcia has begun conferring with a select group of leading Peruvian and foreign businessmen.

By enlisting corporate allies, the government hopes to build up a healthy capital cycle which reverses the profiteering instincts which have prevailed in the past.

The government's strategy is to overhaul industry so that it replaces imports, exports an increasing share of its output and meets a growing consumer market created by an aggressive redistribution of income.

At the same time the government has put in place the first phases of an agricultural policy which will make farming profitable.

## COMPANY NEWS

● **EAST RAND CONSOLIDATED:** First half of 1986. No interim dividend (same). Pretax profit £285,500 (£309,900). Earnings per share 0.75p (1.01p). The board reports that in the second half of this year the group realized a pretax profit of about £1 million on the sale of about 25 per cent of its interest in NMC. It is confident that the results for the full year will show a substantial improvement on 1985 and an unchanged dividend of 1p a share is likely.

● **CE HEATH:** The company has bought Falcon Insurance, a US company, for \$4.88 million (£3.26 million) in cash. It has also bought GM Forsyth Aviation Underwriting Agency, an Australian insurance agency, with a book of business for Aus\$3.05 million (£1.27 million) cash and Atlantic Insurance (Australia) and its managing agent, Salt Insurance Service, for Aus\$3.35 million (£1.4 million) cash.

● **ASIA:** AS Haggland and Soener, an ASSEA Group company, has reached an agreement with Pneumo Abex, under which Haggland is to acquire the Abex Denison Group. Pneumo Abex is a subsidiary of IC Industries.

● **ALCANTARA ELECTRO-OPTICS:** The company has agreed to buy Optical Surfaces for £1.33 million. Optical's net tangible assets at June 30 last were £217,000.

● **PREMIER:** Total dividend 5p (same) for the year to March 31. Turnover £42.53 million (£46.17 million). Pretax profit on ordinary activities £1.71 million (loss £379,000). The board explains that profits would have been substantially higher but for losses at Glendale and Peerless Control Systems.

Both companies have now been sold. Management accounts for the first quarter of the current year show a profit, before tax and after interest, of more than £700,000.

● **SCOTTISH EASTERN INVESTMENT TRUST:** Interim dividend 0.85p (0.85p). Six months to July 31. Franked investment income £3.19 million (£2.48 million). Earnings per share £2.92 million (£3.33 million). Earnings per share 1.08p (1.09p).

● **ALBRIGHT AND WILSON:** Sales £327.6 million (£333 million) for the first six months of 1986. Profit, before interest and tax, £24.1 million (£24.9 million). Earnings per share £12.7 million (£20.9 million). The company is a subsidiary of Tenneco International Holdings.

● **SHEAFRANK PROPERTY TRUST:** Year to March 31. Final dividend 0.5p (nil). Gross rental income £685,393 (£500,783). Pretax profit £158,167 (£25,000). Earnings per share 0.8p (1.09p). The company's net gearing continues to remain low, at below 30 per cent of shareholders' funds despite continued investment and the upgrading of the portfolio. It has substantial unused medium-term bank facilities to finance expansion.

● **NATIONWIDE LEISURE:** Six months to April 30. No interim dividend (1.25p last time). Net turnover £7.12 million (£10.25 million). Pretax profit £309,000 (£407,000). Earnings per share adjusted 1.8p (4.1p). The directors expect distributable reserves at the year-end to be sufficient to be able to recommend a final dividend comparable to that paid for whole of last year.

● **SALVESCHI CHRISTIAN:** The company has continued its

## Law Report August 19 1986

## Council's decision for child in care quashed

*Regina v Hertfordshire County Council, Ex parte B*  
*Regina v Bedfordshire County Council, Ex parte C*  
*Before Mr Justice Ewbank*  
*Judgment given August 15*

Where a local authority proposed to allow a child in care home to his natural parent for a trial period, but considered changing their minds solely because they had received unsubstantiated allegations against the parent concerning his suitability as a parent, it was incumbent on the authority to give the parent an opportunity of refuting the allegations before deciding not to allow the child home on trial.

Mr Justice Ewbank, sitting in the Queen's Bench Division, granted an application by C, a father, for judicial review by way of an order quashing the decision of the Bedfordshire County Council communicated to him on December 11, 1985, whereby they refused to consider him for further rehabilitation to his four children who were the subject of care orders made on November 20, 1985, in the Dumfries Juvenile Court.

His Lordship dismissed a similar application made by B, a mother, in respect of the decision of the Hertfordshire County Council permanently to abandon the attempt to rehabilitate her to her son who was made the subject of a full care order on August 9, 1985 at the Barnet Juvenile Court.

Mr John Harwood, Solicitor for the father and mother, Mr Roger McCarthy for the local authorities.

MR JUSTICE EWANK said that in both cases the parents had been hoping for a re-introduction to the children concerned who were the subject of care orders made under section 10(2)(a) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1969. That hope had been thwarted by the local authorities.

Relying on the dicta of Lord Diplock in *O'Reilly v Mackman* (1983) 2 AC 237, 279, it was submitted in each case that the parent was not given the opportunity to put his or her own case and had accordingly been denied natural justice.

The effect of the care orders was to vest in the local authorities parental powers and duties: see section 10 of the Child Care Act 1980.

Under section 18 of the 1980 Act it was the duty of a local authority, in reaching any decision with respect to the child, to give first consideration to the need to promote the welfare of the child; giving "due consideration to the child's wishes and feelings."

It was suggested that local authorities are immune from judicial control in an appropriate case... the *Wednesbury* principle applied. The remedy of judicial review under Order 53 of the Rules of the Supreme Court is also available in an appropriate case.

The same point was made in *In re W* (1985) AC 791, per Lord Scarman, at p 795H. In the mother's case, her child was allowed home with her but was removed three months later and the local authority decided in a case conference of the social services department that rehabilitation had failed.

A neighbour had asserted that the mother had come home one evening at about 11.30; that she had been drunk and had fallen and lain in the snow for 20 minutes with her child running about.

But in that case the authority was concerned with wider considerations: they were concerned about the child's weight loss since his time at home and his disruptive behaviour and hyperactivity.

There were many cases where children were allowed home on trial and where the local authority had later to decide that it was not a success. Such a decision was well within the local authority's parental powers and was not amenable to judicial review in an ordinary case. The mother's case was no different from the generality of cases and her application would be dismissed.

In the case of the father, after the care orders had been made and the local authority were proposing to allow the children home to the father on trial, the mother, who was separated from the father, repeated to the police an allegation which she had previously made to her solicitor.

Lang v Devon General Ltd. Where the central office of industrial tribunals had made a special arrangement with the Post Office, that post received for delivery on a Saturday should be kept until the Monday, a complaint of unfair dismissal delivered to the central office on Monday instead of Saturday should be held to have been delivered in time, and an industrial tribunal had jurisdiction to hear the complaint.

The Employment Appeal Tribunal (Sir Ralph Kilner Brown, Mr T. H. Jenkins and Mr A. D. Scott) so held on July 28 when allowing an appeal by Mrs Monica Lang from a decision of an Exeter industrial tribunal last February that her complaint that the employers, Devon Gen-

eral Ltd, had dismissed her unfairly was presented more than three months after her dismissal contrary to section 6(2) of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978.

SIR RALPH KILNER BROWN said that the appeal tribunal derived considerable assistance from the decision in *Hodgson v Armstrong* (1987) 3 QB 259, in the Court of Appeal, where a similar arrangement had been made by the Post Office with the local county court.

The Court of Appeal had held that the court was not constituting the Post Office bailiffs of the mail. The appeal tribunal would follow that decision.

The father was not asked for his account of the matter and he was given no opportunity to explain or put forward his own case before the decision was arrived at.

Adopting the approach of Mr Justice Macpherson in *R v Monopolies and Mergers Commission, Ex parte Mithun Brown Plc* (The Times, July 18, 1986), the question was whether the local authority procedure was so unfair that no reasonable authority could have adopted it.

Where the decision of a local authority was made solely on unsubstantiated allegations it was incumbent on the authority at least to allow a parent to make representations and to point to evidence and witnesses to refute the allegations.

The procedure adopted had to be designed to be fair; to allow the father to know what was being said against him and to make representations and call evidence to refute what was said against him.

Solicitors: Pollards, Borehamwood; Mr W J Church, Hertford; Mr R F K Corder, Bedford.

## Tribunal made Post Office bailee of mail

Lang v Devon General Ltd. Where the central office of industrial tribunals had made a special arrangement with the Post Office, that post received for delivery on a Saturday should be kept until the Monday, a complaint of unfair dismissal delivered to the central office on Monday instead of Saturday should be held to have been delivered in time, and an industrial tribunal had jurisdiction to hear the complaint.

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eral Ltd, had dismissed her unfairly was presented more than three months after her dismissal contrary to section 6(2) of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978.



# When wages begin to bite

There are now a barrage of reports available which conclude that Britain's future success in information technology will be threatened increasingly by a severe shortage of well-trained and experienced staff.

Last week those largely academic and government studies were joined by a survey from the research consultancy, Hay-MSL, which revealed that some high technology companies are no longer bothering to advertise many of their information technology vacancies.

The number of jobs advertised by high technology industries in the first six months of 1986 fell by more than 50 per cent, compared with the same period last year, says the quarterly report which monitors job adverts for a variety of different industries in the national press.

No one believes, in the present economic climate, that the number of vacancies has fallen, but rather that the severe shortage of experienced staff for many sectors in the information technology industry seems to be making more and more computer professionals unlikely to move to jobs offering traditional salary levels.

Those firms, unable or unwilling to pay higher salaries, have given up or reduced their advertising in despair. "Computer analysts and programmers for the company offering average salaries are extremely difficult to find," said Brian Woodrow of Hay-MSL. He points to cost control, particularly on work associated with defence contracts, mak-

ing many high-tech companies intent on holding salary levels for staff down to modest increases.

With one major exception - the recruitment of computer staff for the Big Bang in October - companies have been remarkably successful in preventing large salary increases for most job functions in high technology.

While conventional demand and supply economics would point to salary rises as the automatic response to a severe shortage of qualified employees, the staff who work in the data-processing departments of companies that make extensive use of computers have generally not seen their pay rise much faster than, say, the

sophisticated computer systems that work efficiently will, it is argued, justify the expense.

The City has another advantage: computer systems in any quantity are relatively new and, unlike in many other industries, computer staff do not have to fit into rigid departmental groupings. Salaries for data-processing managers are often comparable with other department heads in companies that have had computer departments for years. Consequently, salaries for computer staff in the department tend to remain fixed to maintain differentials with other jobs.

But salary levels that do not reflect the shortage of experienced staff result in both unfilled vacancies and a reluctance by employers to train staff - crucial if the shortage is to be reduced. Once trained, employers say their staff are often poached by other companies who still find it cheaper than providing their own training.

A recent report by the National Computing Centre discovered that more than half of the 342 companies surveyed had no wish to hire adult trainees, although three-quarters felt that training was the responsibility of an employer.

Increased salaries for high technology staff that recognize the shortage and value of experience, as witnessed by recruitment for the Big Bang, may be the only way to convince employers that training may be a cheaper option in the long run than putting up with the poaching of staff and unfilled vacancies.

## THE WEEK

By Matthew May

staff in the marketing or sales departments of their companies.

It is only in the public sector, where the salary gap with the private sector has been widening for some time, that there have been some appreciable increases in the salaries that are paid to high-technology staff.

But in the rarefied atmosphere of the City, companies are paying whatever it costs to hire computer staff with the right experience in the scramble before de-regulation in October. The potential profits for those City companies with

# Know it all - do nothing

By Chris Naylor

For anyone who knows little about computers, the introduction of new technology to a firm can seem daunting and threatening.

With its new jargon, would-be users find it easy to believe that if the language used to describe what is going on is so alien, the actual activities must be even more so.

Is it then necessary to be "computerate"? The answer is a definite yes, but first you must identify the various stages of computerization so you can work out exactly how computerize you need to be for maximum career impact.

At the lowest stage there are those who can use the jargon. Often, they can use it better than those higher up the hierarchy of computerization and will come up with real treats, such as "a user-friendly interface to window transparency" to describe what turns out to be a colour screen.

This stage of computerization can be acquired in a few weeks



simply by reading a few computer magazines. Ideally, you will read them while watching TV or taking a bath.

Whatever you do, do not try to understand the magazines because this will only confuse you. You are trying, after all, to acquire the chat, not the knowledge.

And it can be invaluable in your work. Once people hear you talking like that, can promotion be far behind?

The next step up is to have some idea what the jargon means. This does not take that much longer and you can progress to that stage from the first simply by reading the

magazines for a bit longer and trying to concentrate on what they seem to be saying.

This, too, can be invaluable in your career because, at this stage, you can beat the person at the first stage simply because you will know what he or she is talking about - even if he or she does not - and anyone who cannot see the promotional mileage in that does not have much of a career in prospect anyway.

The third stage is, really, a potential red herring in that it consists of being computerate to the point where you can actually use computers. The only way to get to this

third stage is by actually putting your hands on a computer and trying, and eventually succeeding, in getting it to do what you want it to do.

The result: you will become genuinely computerate and, as night follows day, indispensable to your firm because you are the most computerate person on the payroll.

You are the one who can really do things with the machine.

So, why is this a red herring for those with a career in mind?

Well, it is just that, if you

Continued on page 23

# A testing time for Amstrad

By Martin Banks

One of the great ironies of the personal computing business is just how many Sinclair Spectrums or Commodore 64s now reside, forgotten and forgotten, in cupboards and drawers up and down the country.

The question, until recently, might well have been considered academic. Now it is becoming increasingly pertinent, for the public are once again soon to be assailed with a new computer system from Amstrad which is intended, at least in part, to take the IBM PC standard into the home.

It is a market that the company has made almost its own during the past year by producing a range of computer systems, culminating so far in the 8256 and 8512 word processors. Now, come the PCW series in London next month, it will have its own IBM PC-compatible available in a range of specifications, starting from around £450.

The arrival of this machine will make an interesting run-up to Christmas, the traditional time in which home computer users, their friends, relatives and sceptics tend to rush out and buy new products.

It will be a testing time for Amstrad, to see if it can achieve the same levels of success with its PC as it has done already with the word processors and home computers. There have to be some doubts, both about Amstrad's potential performance and about the market.

Amstrad's position has several factors against it. First, it will seem to many users to be competing against itself. The PC clone will appear more expensive than the current PCW - and unlike the PCW it does not include a printer. For any potential customer who wants a system, rather than a specifically PC-compatible system, Amstrad's PC could seem a poor purchase compared to Amstrad's PCW.

Customers who specifically want a PC-compatible are probably professional people whose work spills over into the home. But Amstrad still faces problems, for there are many other competitors in the market already.

Far East companies have come to the same conclusions as Amstrad, that the IBM PC specification is easy to copy, made of easily obtained components and sub-systems and - in the forms marketed

by the likes of Olivetti, Compaq and IBM - arguably over-priced for what they are.

This is definitely the case if service, support, development and marketing promotion costs are excluded from the pricing. These days, a PC takes no design work, is cheap to build and has a well-defined marketplace. Given this, the last year or so has seen a steady stream of PC-clones appearing with increasingly competitive pricing.

Having gone under £1,000 earlier this year, the price of a PC clone has tumbled fast. Unlike the launch of the PCW about a year ago, Amstrad's new PC will have a number of competitors with exactly comparable products - no one can be too different in a standard market like the IBM PC. And for users looking for the best value in this area, other suppliers might look better than Amstrad.

Even worse, these systems are already available. This presupposes there are sales to be made with cheap PC clones, which is arguable among some potential groups of users. Certainly there is considerable scope among the small business community and the self-employed.

## Wealth of good software

The PC has become the standard workhorse of many businesses, with a wealth of good applications software available. Yet the relatively high price of standard PCs and compatibles has inhibited their sale into these important groups. Cheap hardware, coupled with the cheap software now appearing, will open up this market.

But the potential of sales of cheap PC clones into the home must be considered a trifle dubious. As a games player, these machines are grossly over-specified and over-priced, even at £450. Many of the millions who have bought computers in the past for such purposes have often soon lost interest.

Lastly, the type of applications software readily available - spreadsheets, database managers and the like - are too strongly oriented to business use. Only word processing and, perhaps, communications software could be of any real interest to non-business home users.

## Compaq: Portable II £2700!

Special offer on the new, smaller Portable II model 3, 80286 processor (8mb), 640k RAM, 10mb hard disk, 360k floppy disk drive, combined graphics and text display. Compaq Portable 256k RAM, 2 360k drives, dual-mode display, £1350. Please phone for more prices on the Portable Plus, Desktop and Desktop 286 products.

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# COMPUTER APPOINTMENTS

## BUILDING FOR YOUR FUTURE

### FOR SECURITIES MARKET - CENTRAL LONDON £12-20K

#### GRADUATE ANALYST/PROGRAMMERS - CAR

Company: Large subsidiary of International Banking Corporation situated in Central London, with offices in Europe, Far East and North America. Provides financial information services worldwide via an extensive data network.

Position: Several Analyst/Programmers with good degree or equivalent are required to work in small group or alone, within a young and very busy environment to design and implement new financial systems serving the professional investment community.

Experience: Solid COBOL, programming, C or ASSEMBLER coupled with creative software development. Expertise in IBM CICS and financial systems would be a distinct advantage to the environment.

Benefits: Excellent salary, bonus and pension scheme. The company also offers a comprehensive range of medical, dental, life and other benefits. If you are interested in this fast-moving and dynamic environment, you can expect fast promotion and high financial rewards.

REF: TM 1598

### ICL PROGRAMMERS/SENIOR PROGRAMMERS - TO MOVE INTO ANALYSIS

Company: One of the largest and most successful computer service companies dealing with most hardware and software applications, started with computer and dynamic professionals.

Position: Programmers and Senior Programmers to move into an analysis role and work on major projects, playing an integral part in a small team working from the Analysis stage through to implementation. At the more senior level there will be team leadership. Training will be given in analysis.

Experience: Programmers - 18 months - 2 years COBOL experience gained on ICL mainframes from a commercial or financial background. Senior Programmers - 3 years plus, preferably with IBM, TPMS and team leadership experience. At the more junior level training will be given in IBM.

Benefits: These opportunities must be carefully considered by candidates with hardware/application experience. The company offers a competitive salary, bonus and pension scheme. The company also offers a comprehensive range of medical, dental, life and other benefits. If you are interested in this fast-moving and dynamic environment, you can expect fast promotion and high financial rewards.

REF: TM 1599

### ANALYST PROGRAMMERS - SURREY - TO £21K - BENEFITS

Company: A dynamic fast moving software house, well respected for its production of financial packages in the European market place. Based in Surrey with work in Paris.

Position: Analyst/Programmers required to work in a team on the development of financial systems, from design to implementation. Work involves regular travel to Paris - all company paid.

Experience: Upwards of 2 years COBOL, programming skills on IBM mainframe environment. Expertise in CICS, DB/VS or IMS essential. Life insurance or financial applications experience would be of particular interest.

Benefits: Unlimited career opportunities within this company, with benefits including BUPA, pension and life insurance.

REF: TM 1600

### SYSTEMS ANALYST/COMPUTER AUDIT - CITY - £13-22K

Company: One of the world's leading banking corporations, a major role of IBM mainframes and associated computer hardware. Higher levels of excellence in technology are constantly being achieved and for this to continue more D.P. professionals are sought.

Position: Systems Analysts to work on a variety of financial and banking applications, particularly in the Computer Audit area. Also Computer Auditors to work on the Bank's Audit department, advising on computer systems and testing between audit and D.P.

Experience: Upwards of three years data processing experience in Systems Analyst, computer audit or quality assurance role. It will be advantageous to have a background in finance or accounting. Candidates with experience of any language - mainframe, mini or micro are asked to apply.

Benefits: These are golden opportunities for career advancement, not only providing a very high salary but also to work on the very latest IBM hardware. A very generous salary, mortgage subsidy, bonus and a range of additional benefits should make these roles more attractive prospects.

REF: TM 1601

6th Floor, Empire House, 175 Piccadilly, London W1Z 9DB Telephone: 01-409 2844, (24 hours)

# OUTSTANDING POSITIONS IN BANKING, SALES AND SOFTWARE

### PICK PROGRAMMERS (PERMANENT AND CONTRACT) - CITY - "BIG BANG"

This International Systems House has enjoyed an extremely successful financial year. At present, their clients are heavily committed to Banking and Stockbroking systems. Due to more growth in new business, there are openings for PICK Programmers who want to be involved in exciting "BIG BANG" systems. The ideal candidates will be in their twenties, possess presentable academic qualifications and good professional etiquette. Several excellent opportunities have already started work in this company and have indicated that outstanding achievements are quickly rewarded by a substantial increase of salary.

REF: TM 14205

### GRADUATE ANALYSTS & PROGRAMMERS (BANKING) - C. LONDON - TO £20,000 + CAR

Graduate Analysts and Programmers are urgently required to develop systems ready for the 'Big Bang' in October. This need is more apparent than at this City based firm of Management Consultants, who are specialists in the development of Data Processing, Financial and Investment Management systems. Ideally aged 20 to 25, with a good degree, candidates should have several years experience in Data Processing and preferably a broad knowledge of a variety of applications. Banking experience, although preferable, is not essential. A full training will be given. In this and any new hardware/software, salaries are excellent, dependent on experience. In addition to comprehensive benefits.

REF: TM 12996

### SALES EXECUTIVES MAINFRAME 4GL - S. ENGLAND - £18K BASIC £38K OTE GUARANTEE

This prestigious U.S. Software Company, one of the top companies in Europe, is now looking to bring on board two additional Sales Executives as business continues to expand. This is a timely opportunity to join this organization as it plans the transition from geographic to vertical market systems sales across specific U.K. mainframe (largely IBM) installations. Knowledge of IBM software architectures and experience of selling at Board/Director level would be useful and an obvious proven track record in multi-level business is expected. The quotes are set at a conservative level with an exceptionally high commission percentage on all over-quota bonuses. Last year, several of the sales team achieved in excess of 175% of target. Average order values are high and therefore a guarantee is paid to offset the longer sales cycle of these premier products. The usual high standard benefits apply including an executive car.

REF: TM 14508

### AREA SALES MANAGER DATA COMMS - HOME COUNTIES - CARLTON 2.2 CDI £19,000 BASIC £37,000 OTE

This world leader in the Data Comms field is seeking a top flight Area Sales Manager due to exceptional sales and growing expansion. A minimum of 5 years experience in the Data Comms industry is required. Ideally with one of the major companies in this field. As this leading manufacturer sells to Governmental, Educational, Banking and Chemical environments, experience of these vertical markets and the ability to negotiate at director level is highly desirable. In return they offer a realistically achievable £37,000 on target earnings. This is guaranteed for the first three months. A Carlton 2.2 CDI and private mileage is provided and BUPA and Life Assurance come as standard with this executive package. This position will enable the true professional Sales Executive to enjoy an interesting and highly profitable career within a tremendous successful company.

REF: TM 14485

### BUSINESS PEOPLE IN THE PEOPLE BUSINESS - RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS - 21 CORK STREET, LONDON W1X 1HB

21 CORK STREET, LONDON W1X 1HB

### TO £16,000

TO £16,000

### TO £20,000 + CAR

TO £20,000 + CAR

### TO £18K BASIC £38K OTE GUARANTEE

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# UPGRADING THE OFFICE COMPUTER CAN HAVE QUITE AN EFFECT ON EFFICIENCY.

A switched-off computer isn't exactly a turn on for office efficiency.

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We can work it out.



## COMPUTER HORIZONS/2

## Know it all - a last tip

Continued from page 21  
can do something useful for your firm, you will run the risk of being called on to do it by everyone who is less computerate than you are. And, if you are busy doing useful things for the firm, you cannot really spend the requisite amount of time needed to do those things which are useful in advancing your career.

Now to the final stage of computerity, which incorporates all of the skills of the first two stages, and neatly skips stage three. This is to be computerate to the point where you know what computers can and cannot do. At this point, you are invaluable to your firm, because everyone else is still at the first two stages or else stuck into the cul de sac of the third.

You lack the skills to do anything concrete with a computer but you know enough to tell others what they should be doing.

You are not going to have your time wasted by trivial matters, such as physically working with computers, but you will know exactly what goals should be set for those whose time is less valuable than your own. You are now personally targeted straight for a board appointment and you have the time to ensure that any necessary goals on this path are scored.

How do you actually get to this stage of computerity? Frankly, there is only one way to do it: by travelling the whole road of computerity the hard way, including stage three. Attend night classes, read the magazines, learn how to program, practice word-processing, buy an IBM for the home, ask your children how it works.

But remember, whatever you do, do not let your colleagues at work see you making the thing actually go.

## A shield against eavesdroppers

There have now been several demonstrations of how a parked van sitting outside a building with an adapted television set in it can sometimes pick up electromagnetic emissions to the extent of being able to reproduce what is being typed on a computer terminal inside an office. It is a very hit and miss affair and if there are several screens in use it is virtually impossible to tune into a particular one. But some companies with sensitive information are taking the threat seriously and Banafex, a company that usually sells a film covering for windows to reduce

including several sales offices remain for sale by the receiver.

The computerization of personnel records, combined with hardening social attitudes and a fear of unemployment, has led to a boom in blackmail, according to Michael Hepworth, Britain's leading authority on the crime. Home Office figures show that blackmail is on the upswing, after a decline in the 1970s. Mr Hepworth has warned that access to computer records provides an ideal environment in which blackmail can flourish. He said information technology has made possible the concept of the full-time master-blackmailer, previously confined to the pages of crime novels.

The American armed forces are caught between rapid increases in technology and dangerous decreases in qualified recruits, a study says. "By the early 1990s, America's armed forces could be caught between a growing requirement for skilled people to operate and maintain sophisticated weaponry and a diminishing supply of youthful recruits," said a report by Martin Binkin, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution. The microelectronics revolution is expected to have the most pervasive effect, fostering a transition from "analogue" to "digital" weapons. The weapon of today is already becoming "extremely sensitive to the skill of its operator and too complicated for the calibre of soldier assigned to that duty," says Mr Binkin.

It had to happen. The runaway

## COMPUTER BRIEFING

glare from the sun, says its latest product has the useful side effect of providing radio-frequency shielding. Called Solar Bronze, it promises to make the job of any surveillance equipment much more difficult. Price is around £150 per square foot and further information is available from 0494 778888.

Employees of the Interface Network chain of computer retailers may avoid redundancy following the company's move into receivership. MBS, a distributor of computer equipment, has agreed with the receiver to take over some of Interface's assets, including the London sales office, and says arrangements are being made to offer the 50 full-time jobs with MBS. Other parts of the Interface business,

## Missing link to a smaller world

From Geoff Wheelwright in Vancouver

The world of data communications is getting smaller. Despite the many competing communications and computer technologies vying for global superiority, it seems that users round the world are demanding, and belatedly getting, ways of using one another's computers and establishing communications between them.

At least that's the impression you get after a visit to the Expo 86 fair in Vancouver. The dual themes are transportation and communication, prompting more than 80

nations to put their state-of-the-art computer and communications technology on show, alongside the latest cars, ships and planes.

While each of these technologies takes a slightly different approach, they all seem to point to what many now call convergence, where a communications network is constructed by marrying old, new and differing communications and computer technologies to produce a patchwork, but effective, global communications system.

The first step in this global link was the telegraphy system established near the turn of

the 20th century, quickly followed by the telegraph and telephone. While all of these modes of communication have maintained separate existences, it is high technology that is bringing the low-technology systems together.

Telex, for example, was established in many western countries in the 1930s and 1940s, but is only now reaching some nations in any kind of volume. But the fact that developing nations may be using older technology doesn't shut them out of the convergence business.

Countries such as Britain and the United States now

offer electronic mail services which allow computer users to send electronic mail to telex machines in countries without such high-tech services, and vice-versa.

But technology convergence does not necessarily mean that developing nations will be lumbered with old communications and computer technology while the developed nations figure out a way of looking into it. In many cases, the developing countries will be able to leap-frog the old technologies and go straight into state-of-the-art communication.

Remote areas of the world can now establish immediate global telephone communications by using satellites to link straight into the international network.

Convergence is not the only communications or computer-related idea which springs from the Expo fair. In a perhaps surprising move IBM has sponsored the construction of 12 touch-screen information complexes driven largely by IBM's own AT personal computers in conjunction with a video disc player.

You just touch the "pail" of the screen displaying an image of the area you want information about. If, for instance, you want to know about the Australia pavilion, you press the picture of a pavilion and then a picture of the Australia pavilion.

The system will either display computer graphics relating to the subject, or run a video disc to play both pictures and music about the relevant topic. The appearance of both video disc and touch-screen technologies under the IBM banner will come as something of a surprise to competitors as IBM has in the past been somewhat lukewarm to both.

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For further information contact:  
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COMMERCIAL PROPERTY £ Top Excellent opportunity within medium sized City firm to deal with all aspects of commercial property work and establish own niche. Minimum two years' admitted. Ref: 7804.

COMPUTER LAW £ Neg Experienced solicitor required by well established commercial firm to handle caseload in computer law. Four years post admission experience preferred. Ref: 7176.

PLANNING £ Competitive Mainly planning and local authority work within the property department of Central London firm. Handling a variety of contentious and non-contentious work. Ref: 7191.

NEWLY QUALIFIED £ From £10,000 This firm in Somerset wish to take on an ambitious solicitor to handle commercial conveyancing. Excellent prospects are offered to someone wishing to move to this lovely part of England. Ref: 7184.

COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING £ Good This firm in Somerset wish to take on an ambitious solicitor to handle commercial conveyancing. Excellent prospects are offered to someone wishing to move to this lovely part of England. Ref: 7184.

For further details or advice on your career contact us at Lodgegate House, 107-111, Fleet Street, London EC4A 3DF 353 5488 (24 hrs).

**Clark & Son**  
Reading

This expanding 8 partner practice in the busy Thames Valley seeks and assistant solicitor newly/upto 3 years admitted to join the Property Department.

The work is varied and interesting with substantial commercial conveyancing. Competitive salary and good prospects for the right person.

Please write with C.V. to:

Michael Sippitt,  
Clark & Son,  
7 Cross St,  
Reading, RG1 1SX.

LAND AUTHORITY FOR WALES

**LEGAL  
ADVISER**  
£20-£27,000

Applications are invited from experienced solicitors for the above post at the Authority's new modern offices in Cardiff.

The postholder will be responsible to the Chief Executive for the provision of legal services for the Authority and for advising the Board of the Authority in all legal matters.

In addition to managing the legal section he/she will be directly involved in legal work and will be expected to contribute in a positive manner to achieving the Authority's role of making land available for development in the Principality.

The successful candidate will need to demonstrate experience in all aspects of the law and practice of real property as well as in planning and compulsory purchase law.

Please write for an application form and job description to: Personnel Officer, Land Authority for Wales, Custom House, Custom House Street, Cardiff.

Completed application forms to be returned by 5th September 1986.

LAND AUTHORITY FOR WALES  
AWDURDDOD TIR CYMRU

THE LAW SOCIETY

Professional  
Development Assistant

Salary Range £9,484 - £13,060 p.a.  
(inc. L.W.)

We require a high calibre administrator with a working knowledge of the operation of Committees for this varied and interesting post assisting the Clerk to the Professional Development Committees.

This will involve a variety of administration in connection with the Society's work on present and future influences on the working solicitors' practices. You will be dealing with statistics, legal expenses insurance, answering queries from the profession and the public and writing reports and undertaking research as required.

An outgoing, mature person is required with an interest and ability in the use of statistics. You should have strong communication skills and be educated to degree level, preferably in law or with experience of work in a solicitors' office. Salary will be fixed in the above range depending on experience. Benefits include 23 days annual holiday, staff restaurant, pension and season ticket loan schemes.

Please apply as soon as possible but no later than 12 September, by sending a detailed C.V. to the Personnel Officer, The Law Society, 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL.

COUNTY SECRETARY AND SOLICITOR'S DEPARTMENT

**Solicitor**  
PO(L) - PO(M)  
£11,850 - £15,453  
(Pay award Pending)

We are looking for a Solicitor to join the Legal Services Division of the County Secretary and Solicitor's Department to deal with Common Law, town planning, advocacy in Magistrates' Courts and County Courts and Local Government Law generally. If you are interested in moving to Kent, have an aptitude for advocacy and wish to develop a legal career in local government then we would be pleased to receive an application from you.

Job description and application form returnable by 5 September from County Secretary and Solicitor's Department, County Hall, Maidstone, Kent, Telephone Maidstone 55866, Reference C/OS 1/994.

**KENT COUNTY COUNCIL**

NEWLY QUALIFIED ASSISTANT  
SOLICITOR OR LEGAL EXECUTIVE

With experience in Civil Litigation required for expanding practice in North Yorkshire as soon as possible. Please reply in writing with full CV to:

Senior Partner  
Messrs Christopher Wright & Co.  
22 Richmond Road  
Catterick Garrison  
North Yorkshire  
DL9 3JD

**Gabriel Duffy Consultancy**

LITIGATION ASSISTANTS  
to £25,000

Our client, a major City practice, is looking for further assistants for their thriving litigation department. Candidates should be either newly qualified or have up to 4 years' experience in any of the following areas: Intellectual property, shipping, insurance, banking, or professional indemnity work. Prospects and salary at all levels are excellent.

COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCES  
to £25,000

Our clients in the City Central London and the West End are seeking commercial conveyancers at all levels to deal with development and other high quality commercial work. Opportunities exist for high flyers with no definite prospects in present firms. Salaries & prospects are excellent in all cases.

For further details on these and other vacancies contact:

CLAIRE WISEMAN  
GABRIEL DUFFY CONSULTANCY  
31 SOUTHAMPTON ROW  
LONDON WC1R 5JU  
TEL: 01-631 2281  
01-740 0228 Home & Mobile

Temporary Senior  
Law Clerk  
c. £12,500 p.a.  
9 month contract

We need a competent litigator to deal with civil and criminal litigation, including advocacy in the Magistrates' and County Courts, as well as general legal work.

This is a temporary appointment for a period of approximately nine months to cover the absence of the permanent post holder. This job may suit a Fellow of the Institute of Legal Executives or a Solicitor, possibly retired. Job sharing or part-time appointments would also be considered.

Application forms quoting Ref. 389 from the Personnel Service, The Town Hall, Horton Street, London, W8 7NX Tel: 01-937 8562 (24 hours answering service).

**The Royal Borough of KENSINGTON & CHELSEA**  
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Legal Assistants

£9,237 - £10,908 (inclusive)

We are looking for two experienced conveyancers to carry out a wide variety of domestic and commercial work. This is an excellent opportunity to widen your conveyancing experience and to pursue a worthwhile career in local government.

The successful applicants will have a good grounding in all types of conveyancing and be used to handling a large volume of work under minimum supervision.

Further particulars and application form from the Borough Solicitor, Town Hall, London SW18 2PU. Tel: 01-871 6107.

Closes: 1 September

**Wandsworth**

an equal opportunity employer  
All applicants are considered on the basis of their suitability for the job irrespective of disability, race, age or marital status.

**HOLBORN  
GENERAL SOLICITOR**

We are 3 partners with a young team of about 20 all very specialised in Insurance Litigation with strong international connections. We are looking for a young solicitor to join us to take charge of and develop the general side of our practice. Self reliance in Conveyancing and Business Law is probably necessary but there is also Company Law, Probate, Wills and some Litigation to begin with. Good knowledge of French would be useful but not essential. Good prospects and salary.

Call Mr Liddell on 01-404 5641

**PANNONE  
NAPIER**

**YOUNG LAWYER**

Based in Manchester, London and Sheffield, Pannone Napier are a fast expanding practice, with an exciting case load. We deal with INTERNATIONAL high profile DISASTER and PRODUCT LIABILITY actions involving negligence within aviation, pharmaceutical, railway and similar fields, including advising OTHER SOLICITORS.

An opportunity exists in our busy Manchester office for a YOUNG LAWYER to assist in the development and further expansion of the practice. The successful candidate would be working initially with one of the senior partners.

This is a rare opportunity for the right person who will be recently qualified or about to qualify, and whilst experience or an informed interest in private international law would be an advantage, a clear willingness to learn would compensate.

Salary, benefits and career opportunities will be commensurate with the position offered.

Applications in writing only with full curriculum vitae to:  
E.J. Pannone, Pannone Napier, 123 Dennington,  
Manchester M3 2BU

**CITY OF LONDON  
COMPTROLLER AND  
CITY SOLICITOR**

**PRINCIPAL  
LEGAL  
ASSISTANT**

Remuneration up to £18,639 inclusive  
(basic pay award pending)

This post offers an opportunity for persons with some experience to join a section dealing with all aspects of civil litigation, including debt recovery, landlord and tenant proceedings, building contract disputes, industrial Tribunal and Lands Tribunal cases. The postholder will have special responsibility for advising on employment law issues and will have management responsibility within the section.

For further information about this post ring Michele Maunier on 01-606 3030 ext.1697, or 1696 for an application form.

The closing date for receipt of completed applications is 2 September 1986.

Comptroller and City Solicitor, Corporation of London, P.O. Box 270, Guildhall, London EC2P 2EJ.

**Meredith Scott**

Commercial Property ££27,000  
11 partner city practice seek solicitor, preferably with at least 3 years' experience.

Pensions Law ££23,000  
Prestigious EC4 practice requires Lawyer with minimum 2 years' experience.

Residential Property ££19,000  
Newly created position in WC1 practice for solicitor, ideally at least 2 years' admitted.  
DEFINITE PARTNERSHIP PROSPECTS.

Mixed Newly/  
Recently Admitted ££15,000  
CONVEYANCING for highly regarded Covent Garden practice. PRIVATE CLIENTS Work for leading EC4 practice. COMPANY COMMERCIAL Work for Harley Street firm. LITIGATION at medium size EC2 firm.

For further details concerning these and other opportunities in private practices, both in and out of London, contact:

Meredith Scott Recruitment  
17 Fleet Street, London EC4Y 1AA  
01-583 0655 or 01-541 3897 (after office hrs)

CONVEYANCING TO £15K  
Mixed Commercial/Residential workload for recently qualified conveyancer at respected Central London practice.

BANKING TO £18K  
Celtic Lawyer to service assorted Banking clients at major City practice.

COMMERCIAL LITIGATION TO £17K  
Varied litigation caseload at leading West End practice for ambitious Lawyer of up to three years post qualification experience.

CORPORATE PARTNER £ SIGNIFICANT  
Eminent Central London practice want to recruit outstanding Company Commercial Lawyer for impending partnership. Splendid opportunity for ambitious Lawyer of four to six years post qualification experience, with proven track record.

**Law Personnel**  
Staff specialists to the legal profession worldwide  
96 Aldwych, London WC2B 4JF. Tel. 01-242 1281  
(ansaphone after office hours)























# British medal hopes are high

She also won the young riders' section on Sunday with her second horse, Aloaf, supervised by N. O'Brien (Spartan Bullion), C. Hoeg (Norton Boy), S. Kellard (Osborne Holly), E. Murray (The Cockatoo), D. Sier (Theobald A Tulloch (Ballycarro).